

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



INAUGURATION NUMBER



To be sure of getting real "Old Pepper" Whiskey famil- iarize yourself with this label

Old Pepper Whiskey has been continuously distilled for more than 128 years.

It is recognized as the finest liquor ever produced in Kentucky.

And the very best of all good whiskeys have always been made in Kentucky.

We are making Old Pepper Whiskey exactly as it was made 128 years ago.

It was the best whiskey known in those days, and it is the best whiskey known today.

If you try it, you'll say so yourself.

How to be Sure of the Genuine

We are the only distillers who have any moral right to make whiskey and label it "Pepper."

This exclusive right descended to The James E. Pepper Distilling Company directly from the old, original Elijah Pepper, who was the pioneer Kentucky distiller.

However, there is one sure way of always getting the original, mellow Old Pepper.

And the first thing to do is to make a mental note of the words "James E."

Then, don't ask for Old Pepper Whiskey any more, but always ask for Old James E. Pepper.

It may be a little more trouble—but you'll find it surely worth while.

Just try it and *see*.

If you have never tried Old James E. Pepper Whiskey you can't be expected to be very enthusiastic about it.

But we'll wager that once you *do* try it, you will never again use anything else.

For every true judge of liquor knows that no other such whiskey is made anywhere in this country.

Here's the Secret!

Old James E. Pepper Whiskey is always uniform.

Uniformity is only possible where identical methods are pursued year after year.

Our men are so old at the service that it has become second nature to them to follow always the same formula.

Other distillers make no attempt at uniformity.

Frequently the product of many distilleries, using totally different methods, are sold under one trade-marked name.

Thus, the whiskey may be good today, fair tomorrow and rank the next day.

When you buy a bottle of Old James E. Pepper, bottled in bond, you can count upon its being identical in quality with any other bottle on the market.

And more than this: no distiller ever knew how to make whiskey as good as Old James E. Pepper is made.

We alone possess the secret that made the name "Pepper" stand for the best of all that is good in whiskey.

Will You Try It?

There is a saying that, the only way to *know* a thing is to try it.

If you like good whiskey and are willing to take pains to get it, we'll make it easy for you to test Old James E. Pepper.

Every good dealer in the United States has the genuine Old James E. Pepper Whiskey in stock, or he can get it for you without trouble.

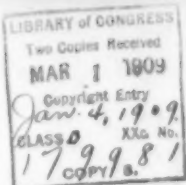
If any dealer *refuses* to supply you, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied at the following prices:

1 full gallon in two half gal. bottles, or 4 full quarts 7 year old Bottled in Bond, in plain package, charges prepaid.....	\$5.00
or	
12 full quart bottles, 7 years old Bottled in Bond, in plain package, charges prepaid for.....	15.00

If you order from us we guarantee safe delivery and complete satisfaction or money back.

Send for booklet "Kentucky Pioneers"—free on request. Address, as follows: The James E. Pepper Distilling Co., 108 Frankfort Pike, Lexington, Kentucky; or, 608 Rector Bldg., Chicago, Ills.; or, 110 Water Street, New York, N. Y. In ordering please address the office nearest you.





LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, March 4, 1909

No. 2791

Eras of Party Ascendancy.

OF THE two great political schools which have swayed the country from the beginning, the Democratic party has held the presidency for fifty-six years, while the Republican party and its progenitors, at the end of Mr. Taft's term in 1913, will have been in power sixty-eight years. Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, and that party's first President, disliked the designation "Democratic," and named his party "Republican." The name Democratic, however, began to be used interchangeably with Republican soon after he left office in 1809, and it displaced Republican in Jackson's first term. From 1801, when Jefferson entered the White House, until 1861, when Buchanan vacated it, the Democrats held the presidency except in 1825-29, when John Quincy Adams was President; in 1841-45, in the Harrison-Tyler term; and in 1849-53, the period covered by the Taylor-Fillmore administration. The forty-eight years of Democratic rule previous to the war of secession were supplemented by the eight Cleveland years since then, making fifty-six years of Democratic supremacy.

Washington and Adams, the Federalist Presidents; John Quincy Adams, the National Republican; and Harrison-Tyler and Taylor-Fillmore, the Whigs, belong to the same school as the Republican party of Lincoln and Taft. They were broad constructionists of the Constitution, as compared with the Democratic strict constructionists. The Federalists controlled the presidency twelve years, the National Republicans four years, and the Whigs eight years, or twenty-four years for the parties of the Republican lineage previous to the Civil War. The Presidents beginning with Lincoln and ending with Arthur added twenty-four years of sway to this total, while Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft contribute twenty more years to these figures, making the Republican grand aggregate of power sixty-eight years.

Along till the Civil War the Democrats had such a long lead in duration of sway that the Republican school of parties did not catch up until the end of Arthur's service. Then Cleveland's advent gave the Democrats a brief supremacy again. As the Democracy is very far from being dead, that party may regain its old leadership in duration of power within the lifetime of many persons who cast their ballots in the recent election. American politics' list of surprises is not yet exhausted.

Oversights of Presidents.

AFTER President Grant, on entering office in 1869, named A. T. Stewart, the well-known New York dry-goods merchant, for Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Sumner discovered that Stewart was rendered ineligible by an old law, which forbade anybody to hold that post who was engaged in the import trade. Finding that Congress would not repeal the law, Grant selected George S. Boutwell for the post. Grant, however, was a soldier, and not a lawyer or a statesman, and nobody was surprised that he overlooked this restriction, especially as nobody in the country seemed to have been aware of it until Sumner called attention to it.

But it was strange that neither Mr. Taft nor Senator Knox, both of whom are skillful lawyers, detected the barrier which made Knox ineligible for the Cabinet post for which Taft had selected him. A plain provision of the Constitution shuts out a member of Congress from all civil posts during that term who has voted for an increase in the salary for that post. But neither Mr. Taft, Senator Knox, nor anybody else, until long after Knox's name began to be coupled with the appointment, appears to have discovered that impediment. A reduction of the salary of Secretary of State, however, immediately suggested itself as a way for Knox to become eligible. It was discovered that a similar obstruction in the case of Lot M. Morrill, who stepped from the Senate to the office of Secretary of the Treasury under Grant in 1876, had been overcome in a like way.

Mr. Taft's oversight in this instance will probably make Presidents hereafter scan the roll of interdicts before naming officers for any important posts.

Not Farewell for Fairbanks.

WHEN, on March 4th, Charles W. Fairbanks stepped out of the vice-presidency and James S. Sherman entered it, Mr. Fairbanks's political career was not closed. As he is but fifty-seven years of age and physically robust, he is still in life's prime. In the natural course of things there are many years of active work still ahead of him. He is a leader in his party in one of the most important of the States, and popular all over the country. In all the posts he has occupied, including those of Senator and Vice-President, he has made a record creditable to himself and which has strengthened his party.

Indiana is a State which the Republicans must hold if they are to retain their dominance in the

nation. It was doubtful in the old days, and in those times the Republican party's tenure was precarious. Its swing to the Republican side in 1896 was coincident with the return of the party to decisive sway in the government. McKinley carried Indiana in each of his two elections. Roosevelt won it by the unparalleled plurality of 94,000. Taft, however, carried it by less than 11,000—the smallest margin which Indiana has given the Republicans since it came over to their side in 1896. McKinley carried it that year by 10,000. In the same election in which Taft's lead was cut to less than 11,000 in Indiana, that State chose a Democrat as Governor by a margin of 14,000, elected a Legislature which has sent a Democrat to the Senate in place of a Republican, and increased the number of Democrats in the House of Representatives.

The Republicans of Indiana need all the votes they can muster for the congressional canvass of 1910 and the presidential campaign of 1912. The services of every leader are demanded, that the Republican line may be kept intact, that the State may retain its place in the Republican column, and that the governorship may be regained in 1912. The easy ascendancy which the Republicans have had in the country for many years shows some signs of coming to a halt. It cannot be maintained except by holding all the important States which have been on the Republican side for the past four presidential elections. This is the reason why the Republicans of Indiana will find it to their interest, and to the interest of their party throughout the country, to keep Mr. Fairbanks in harness.

Our Highly Favored Readers.

THE READERS of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are highly favored, and we fear that some of them do not know it. In recent issues prominent advertisers have offered to send their commodities without charge to the readers of this paper who may desire to examine them, without any obligations to purchase or to go to any expense. Among other things recently offered to our subscribers by reputable advertisers were old-fashioned cedar chests, complete sets of Shakespeare, oil-painted pictures, violins, sofa chairs, rockers, a new Americanized encyclopedia, bicycles, watches and jewelry, dinner sets, and comptometers.

Why do advertisers take such chances with utter strangers? Simply because they believe in the intelligence and high character of the subscribers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The confidence these advertisers repose in our readers is abundantly justified. Don't be afraid to reciprocate it, and, when you write to the advertiser, tell him frankly that you read LESLIE'S WEEKLY and that you want all the discounts and courtesies to which, as a reader of the great family weekly, you are entitled.

Why Not Bryan in 1912?

BRYAN proposes to be a candidate again in 1912. He is already pursuing his customary tactics, and his lectures through the country are impressing his wonderfully persuasive personality on the people. At Tampa, Fla., before a great crowd at the race-track recently, he continued his assaults on the Republican party as "the aristocratic party," and repeated his favorite catch words that "the people would come into their rights," and that, though Noah preached one hundred years without making a single convert outside of his own family, finally the flood came. "So I am not discouraged!" Somebody asked him bluntly if he would ever be a presidential candidate again, and Mr. Bryan laughingly and evasively replied that he never crossed a bridge until he came to it. We see no reason why Mr. Bryan should not continue in control of the Democratic party for the next four years and be its candidate again in 1912. It is true that he has been thrice defeated, but he, perhaps more than any other man, represents what the masses of the Democracy stand for or what the masses think they stand for. First of all, the Democracy is desirous of national control and the distribution of the spoils of office. Mr. Bryan is a fit representative of his party, and the best proof of it is the assiduity with which he pursues the fading shadow of the presidency. As far as the Republican party is concerned, it will welcome Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1912, and to that end the Republican press should aid, encourage, and abet him in his purpose to continue the commendable ambition to go to the White House, which he has so long and fondly cherished.

The Plain Truth.

IT LOOKS as if our new President were not inclined to sympathize with the muck-rakers and demagogues who have had so much to do with stirring up prejudice among the people of late. In an interview, after his visit to the Panama Canal, Judge Taft advised his hearers to stand by those who are doing the

government work at Panama. He said, "You ought not to allow yourselves to be led astray by buncombe speeches on the floor of the House of Representatives or by headlines in sensational newspapers." This is a timely warning from our new chief magistrate. We hope it will have a wholesome effect. Public sentiment is turning away from the muck-rakers who find nothing to commend, but everything to blame, in the acts of our public men.

THE NEWSPAPERS of Texas are up in arms against Governor Campbell for a statement attributed to him, that, if under the railroad laws of that State an arrangement were made to permit the newspapers to exchange space at full rates for railroad transportation at full rates, "railroad attorneys would be editing the country papers." In the State of New York the public-service law distinctly recognizes the right of the railroads to make such an exchange, and, so far as we have observed, railroad attorneys are not editing the country papers nor any of the other papers of this great State. The Governor of Texas, if he really said what is charged to him, challenged the integrity of the press of Texas in a manner that deserves the resentment it has received.

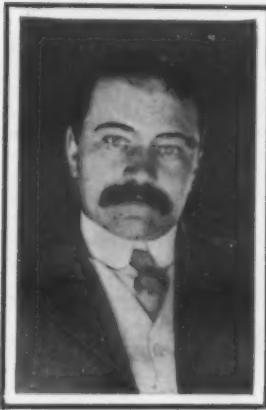
THE SHAME of our American nation is that, while protecting every other great interest, it has permitted our shipping to go without protection. The nations of the world laughed at the exhibition of the American fleet, sailing around the world, accompanied as it was by coaling transports under foreign flags. We have not even a transport service available in case of war to coal a fleet of battleships. Every effort to obtain protection from the Federal government for American shipping has met with bitter opposition. In Germany, according to recent dispatches, the Reichstag has just provided an annual subsidy of \$125,000 for reopening a line of steamships between Singapore, New Guinea, and Australian ports. The North German Lloyd gets this subsidy. When shall we learn the importance of doing something for our merchant marine?

CERTAIN sections are greatly in need of improved railroad service. We note in a bright little paper in Texas, the *Colorado Record* of recent date, this paragraph: "There are fifty-five counties in Texas without a railroad, and none of them is clamoring for a two-cent fare. All they want is a railroad at any rate." This tells the story in a few words, but what chance is there for these fifty-five counties to get a railroad while the Legislature is enacting the most oppressive anti-railroad laws that have been placed upon any statute-book? Will private capital risk the enormous amount involved in railway construction in a State that will not permit a road to do business at a profit? Of course not. As the people of Texas realize the situation, they will rise like one man to throw the demagogues out of the council chambers and out of the seats of the mighty. It is too bad that a great question like this, vitally affecting the welfare of the people, should be treated with such lightness and in a spirit of indifference, rather than with the serious, thoughtful, and judicial consideration it deserves. If the people of a good part of the imperial State of Texas are left without railroad facilities, it will be their own fault and a proper punishment. But this does not make up for the losses sustained by those who invested their money within its borders under the promise of protection, fair play, and a square deal.

THE TRUST-BUSTERS must get to work in Nebraska. A recent dispatch from Hastings announces that the wheat growers of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, in which section one-third of the winter-wheat crop of the country is produced, have formed an association to advance and maintain the price of winter wheat. All the members signed a pledge not to sell their next year's crop except at prices to be fixed by the association. Two thousand wheat growers have joined in a pledge to put up the price of wheat, and we presume that every one of these members feels that he is justified in getting as good a price for his crops as he possibly can. But what would be said if wheat was produced by a corporation and the latter combined its interests in three different States, controlling one-third of the output, to put up prices and maintain them at high figures? How long before the Attorney-General of the United States, with the Big Stick behind him, would be raising a rumpus over this palpable violation of the Sherman anti-trust law? What delight a judge of the Landis stripe would take in imposing a fine of \$29,000,000 on the offenders! How many of the farmers in the new protective association just organized in Nebraska have joined in the outcry against the railroads and the corporations which have been accused of violating the anti-trust law? After a personal experience with that hasty and ill-contrived piece of legislation, they may change their minds regarding it.

People Talked About

AS THE efficient representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Havana, Dr. John W. Amesse has had ample opportunity to study the condition of the island with reference to the origin and propagation of disease. He is firmly of the opinion that the pleasure-seeker in Cuba has no longer any cause to fear yellow fever, which has been practically stamped out through constant vigilance and proper sanitation. He, however, sounds the alarm as to tuberculosis among the natives, and states that the increasing number of those afflicted by this disease is really proving a menace to the health of the island, more fatal in its effects than all other diseases combined, there being already nearly twenty-three hundred cases. While he deplores the rapid increase of tuberculosis, the doctor speaks highly of the good work the medical profession in Cuba is doing toward checking its progress. An excellent hospital has been founded for the care of consumptives, and, with a rigid enforcement of proper regulations and with the people educated up to the better ventilation of their homes, the ravages of the disease, he thinks, may be checked. Dr. Amesse has been for ten years in the Marine Hospital Service. He was health officer in Manila for four years, afterward going to Honolulu. The past two years he has spent in Cuba.

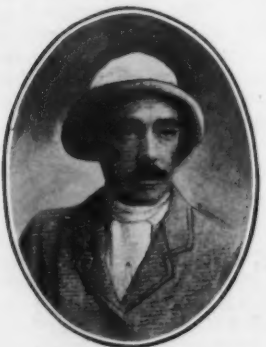


DR. JOHN W. AMESSE,
Who declares that tuberculosis
is a menace to Cuba.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

A VETERAN newspaper correspondent at Washington tells the following story of President-elect Taft: On the occasion of Mr. Taft's call in Washington to see the President over Sunday after his terrible speech-making trip through the West and South in 1908, with a more terrible trip yet ahead of him, suffering from a throat that threatened to make him speechless and from physical exhaustion bordering almost on prostration, a friend called at the White House to see him on an important matter. "Mr. Taft," said the friend, "will you permit me to say you look mighty good in the White House?" "Quit your fooling," was the quick reply, "and come over here in the corner and talk to a poor, broken-down old man, who ought to be in a Turkish bath, with a wet towel around his throat."

WITH no class of persons does Mr. John D. Rockefeller get along better than the farmers. When he goes into the rural districts, he meets and talks with the people in the most affable and democratic way. On a recent trip to Georgia he was a guest of honor at a barbecue dinner given by the Beach Island farmers. He enjoyed the occasion thoroughly and made an excellent speech.

ENGLISHMEN have the reputation of being cold, reserved, and self-controlled, but few other nations at times exhibit more excitability and emotionalism. Recently all England has been stirred into a burst of hysterical patriotism by a play brought out at one of the leading theaters of London. It is entitled "An Englishman's Home," and its central idea is the defenselessness of the island kingdom against invasion by a foreign army. The scenes and situations of the drama are so realistic as to be profoundly convincing, and they created a sensation throughout the land. So great was the rush to witness the play, that arrangements were made to have it acted at several theaters. As a result of its production there was a widespread feeling of alarm, a warlike spirit was aroused, and enlistments in the territorial army quickly increased in number. The author of the play was not at first disclosed, and it was imputed to Rudyard Kipling and other leading writers. But later it was authentically learned that the writer was Major Guy du Maurier, of the Royal Fusiliers, who has lately been on duty with his regiment in South Africa. Major du Maurier is the son of the late George du Maurier, the author of the once popular story, "Trilby," and he is a brother of Gerald du Maurier, the producer of the play. The fact that he is a soldier qualified him to make the military—and the most moving—features of the play especially vivid and impressive. Although he believed the play had merit, its great success astonished him.



MAJOR GUY DU MAURIER,
A British soldier whose play stirred
all England to hysterical
patriotism.—Graphic.

ONE OF the most successful men in the great Northwest was Thomas Lowry, who died recently at Minneapolis. Mr. Lowry was president of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—properties which are magnificent income-producers—and he left a large estate. But he did not achieve success without overcoming serious difficulties. At one time adverse conditions endangered his chief enterprises. Mr. Lowry did not hesitate to take summary steps to avert disaster. He sold or mortgaged certain of his possessions and moved his family from their palatial home to cheaper quarters. In this way he stemmed the tide of adversity, and in time proved to all doubters the truth of his predictions regarding the soundness and the value of the enterprises referred to.

A PORTRAIT of President Roosevelt, draped with the stars and stripes, displayed in the window of an art and picture-frame store near the Pitti Palace in Florence, Italy, has attracted the attention of many touring Americans. Visitors from this country who enter the shop are somewhat startled at first sight of the proprietor, Señor Pietro Casini, because of the wonderful resemblance which his features bear to those of the President. The impression thus created is deepened by the manner, the speech, and the smile of the storekeeper, which are all suggestive of the out-going American chief executive. Mr. Roosevelt's Italian "double," as Mr. Casini is now generally called, was discovered by an American visiting the city, and the news spreading from him has caused hosts of others to call at Mr. Casini's place of business. There has been much more of curiosity than a desire for trade in these visits, but Mr. Casini cordially welcomes all persons from America. He had not been aware of his extraordinary likeness to President Roosevelt, and when convinced of it he was so delighted that he named his store after the President. Should Mr. Roosevelt on his future travels happen within the bounds of Italy, there is a proud citizen of Florence who will make an especial effort to see him. And should the President appear in Florence, Mr. Casini's cup of joy will overflow.



PIETRO CASINI,
Of Florence, who is President Roosevelt's
Italian "double."—Copyright,
1908, by Charles A. Brasher.

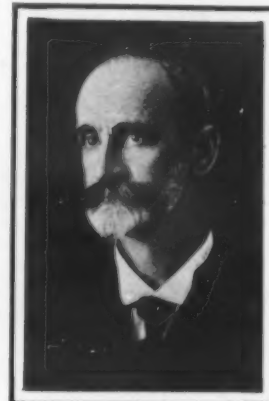
A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD Chicago girl lately proved herself as heroic as any "Jim Bludso."



MISS MAE DONNELLY,
A Chicago telephone girl who braved
death at a \$500,000 fire.
Klaser.

The other day the Wabash Railroad freight houses in Chicago were destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$500,000 worth of property and of two lives. Miss Mae Donnelly was the telephone operator at the buildings, and though the little room in which she worked was soon filled with smoke, and was finally wrapped in flames, she heroically remained at her post until she was overcome by the smoke. She fell from her chair, and would have been overtaken by the flames and been burned to death, had not her screams brought rescuers just in the nick of time. Her hat and purse, lying on the switchboard, had been consumed, and the flames were very near her. Before she fainted away, Miss Donnelly called the fire department, notified all the accessible officials of the road that the buildings were on fire, and urged every yardmaster she could reach to send engines and move out freight cars from the burning structures. The engines came and removed to places of safety cars containing nearly a million dollars' worth of freight, thus averting a further great loss to the railroad company. It was a remarkable exhibition of coolness and presence of mind which would have done credit to a veteran soldier.

DOING his regular work in a grimy little signal house, and in his spare time lecturing before students of our greatest colleges and universities, and writing for the leading magazines, is certainly something unusual for any man to do. But this is what James Fagan, of the Cambridge district of Boston, is doing. He is looked upon by many as the most remarkable literary "find" of last year. The *Atlantic Monthly* published a series of articles about railroading, to which Mr. Fagan took exception, and he was told by the editor to write a better series if he could. He picked up the gauntlet thus thrown down to him, and contributed a series of articles so unusual and so forceful that they attracted as much attention as any series of articles published last year. The railroad signalman is to deliver lectures before the School of Business Administration of Harvard University. He has been called to New York and to Chicago to lecture, and he has been invited to the White House to confer with President Roosevelt regarding railroad problems. He is about fifty years old, and spent half of his life in wandering, while the last half has been spent in close observation and study. He has lived in South America and South Africa. He retains his humble position, because he says that he feels that it is the best way for him to keep in close touch with the things about which he writes and speaks.



JAMES FAGAN,
A humble railroad worker who has
just blossomed out as a writer
and lecturer.—Harbour.

THERE is altogether too much foolish and evil gossip afloat concerning our public men. Some time ago certain papers printed a sensational story from Washington, to the effect that President Roosevelt, in a fit of petulance, had struck with his whip the horse of a young lady who had had the audacity to attempt to ride past him. The tale was so trivial and incredible that no right-minded person put any credence in it. The President himself treated the story with the silent contempt it deserved. Recently, however, the mother of the young lady referred to sent a letter to the President, denying the allegation and expressing wonder that he had not at once denied it. Out of courtesy to the lady, the President made a reply, in which he said that the whole story was too absurd to be worth denial. He also expressed his position in regard to such figments in these words: "Numerous stories of this kind are started from time to time by foolish or malicious people. Occasionally I am obliged to deny them, but, as a rule, I find it best simply to ignore them, because denying them calls attention to them, and gives a chance to mischief-makers to mislead well-meaning people by further repetitions of the stories."

THE CLOSE relations existing between the United States and Cuba make the post of American consular representative in the island republic a very important one. In Mr. James L. Rodgers, consul-general at Havana, the United States has a man well qualified to discharge the varied duties imposed upon him. Mr. Rodgers possesses a most genial manner and displays a remarkable degree of patience under the most trying circumstances. Havana has a large American colony, and in this circle he is well acquainted and popular. Winter pleasure-seekers from this country also require much of the consul-general's attention, and hundreds of letters reach him in reference to investments in Cuba. Scarcely a day passes that some American does not, in person, ask him for information as to business projects. The most troublesome American to any consul—and he is especially prominent in Cuba—is the one who recognizes in a foreign country no law but his own whim, who maliciously does what he knows is forbidden. This class of people receives little sympathy from Mr. Rodgers, who is determined that as far as he is concerned the strict letter of the Cuban law shall be carried out. Mr. Rodgers comes from Ohio. During his career in the consular service he has witnessed many stirring scenes, among them the famine in China, which occurred while he was consul-general at Shanghai. He also went through the boycott of American goods in the Celestial empire, and was in the far East during the Japanese-Russian War.



JAMES L. RODGERS,
The efficient American consul-
general at Havana.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

GEORGIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, PENNSYLVANIA THE SECOND, AND CONNECTICUT THE THIRD



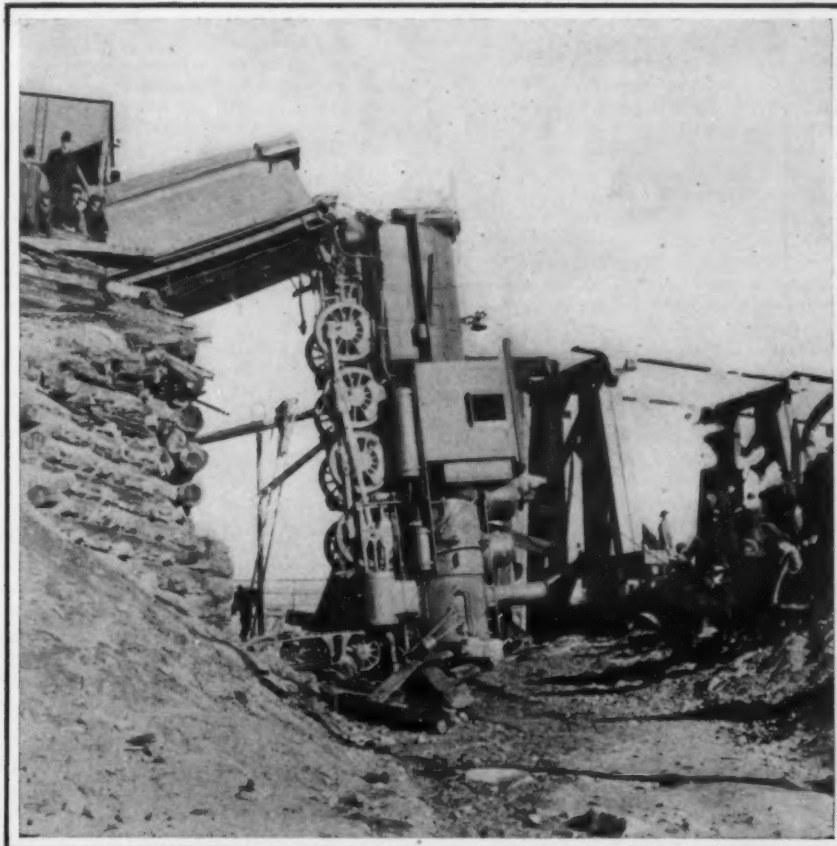
AGRICULTURISTS ENTERTAIN A STANDARD OIL MAGNATE—MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER (X) THE GUEST OF HONOR AT THE BARBECUE DINNER GIVEN BY THE BEACH ISLAND (GA.) FARMERS' CLUB.
A. A. Felot, Georgia.



A WONDERFUL FOXHOUND—SEMINOLE, OWNED BY C. F. HUFF, OF HOT SPRINGS, ARK., WHICH TRAVELED ON FOOT SEARCHING FOR ITS MASTER FROM CRAB ORCHARD, KY., TO HOT SPRINGS, 650 MILES.—*C. F. Huff, Arkansas.*



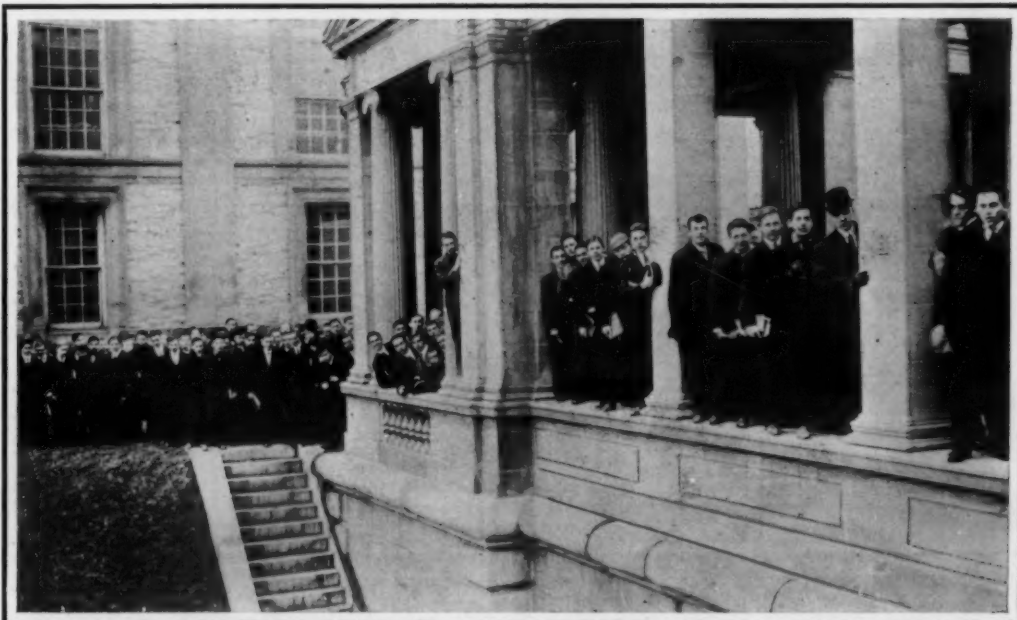
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MR. TAFT'S GREAT POPULARITY IN THE SOUTH—PRESIDENT-ELECT (X) ADDRESSING A RECORD AUDIENCE ON "TAFT DAY," AT AUGUSTA, GA.
Alma A. Felot, Georgia.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AN ENGINE STANDING ON ITS HEAD—REMARKABLE RESULT OF THE FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE AT JEDDO, PA.
J. H. Bohland, Pennsylvania.



A UNIQUE AUTO-SLED USED IN THE BOBBING RACES ON LONG ISLAND THIS WINTER.
Harold R. Renn, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) BESIEGING THE HALL OF FAME—STUDENTS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CROWDING THE HISTORIC GALLERY DURING THE RECENT LINCOLN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.
J. M. Hall, Connecticut.

The Ladies of the White House

By Charles M. Harvey

I.

THE NEW mistress of the White House will stand in as worthy a line of succession as that which the master of the mansion himself will occupy. As Mrs. Taft passes into her new home, a century of very interesting history, in her own particular sphere, will look down upon her. She will be the immediate successor of a lady who, in an unostentatious way, has met the demands of her position with a rare degree of skill. In an era in which the White House has had more callers from all parts of the world than ever before in twice or thrice that length of time, Mrs. Roosevelt, for seven and a half years, has presided over its social functions with a grace, a sympathy, and a tact which have won the hearts of her countrymen, as well as those of her visitors from the four corners of the globe.

Previous to Mrs. Roosevelt, the names of four ladies, in the annals of the presidential mansion, stand out with especial distinctiveness. These are Martha Washington, Dorothy Payne Madison, Harriet Lane Johnston, and Mrs. Cleveland. In the opening days of the government under the Constitution the national capital was in New York. Washington's second installation into office was in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated there in 1797, and remained there until 1800, in the last year of his administration. Ever since then the seat of government has been in the city named after the first President.

In the New York of 1789, with its 30,000 inhabitants, Washington's first residence, on the corner of Cherry Street and Franklin Square, was a little too far in the suburbs for convenience, and he soon moved to lower Broadway, near Bowling Green, the fashionable section of that period. There, for a short time, the earliest of the first ladies of the land held sway. In the chronicles of that time Lady Washington's receptions make delightful reading. In harmony with the aristocratic ideas of that day, those functions were far more exclusive than those of the presidential mansion in the present generation. Full dress for men and women callers on all occasions was imperative. This requirement was kept up when Washington removed his court to Philadelphia. There was a like ceremonialism during the sway of Abigail Adams, but during the régime of the second President the executive mansion had far less attraction for callers than it had during the days of his predecessor, and the picture we get of Mrs. Adams's functions is comparatively dim.

II.

The social glories of the White House began in "Dolly" Madison's days as its mistress. Jefferson, the first of the Presidents inaugurated in Washington, was a widower, and his daughters' time was occupied by the demands of their own households. During the greater part of Jefferson's eight years in office the social honors of the White House were performed by the wife of his Secretary of State, James Madison. As Madison also received two terms, "Dolly" Madison's rule in the executive mansion may be said to have extended from 1801 to 1817, and thus covered a far longer period than that of any of her predecessors or successors. Her vivacity and tact made her the first lady of the land in a far more conspicuous degree than was any other mistress of the White House. Mrs. Madison lived until 1849, when she was seventy-nine years of age, retaining all of her old charm of manner to the last.

Between Mrs. Madison and Harriet Lane (who later married Henry Elliott Johnston, of Baltimore), the niece of the bachelor President Buchanan, the social annals of the White House were at no time brilliant. During the long line of intervening Presidents, some of whom were widowers, there were several gaps in the succession of regularly recognized mistresses of the executive mansion. The wives of two or three of the others disliked parade and pomp, and remained in the shadow.



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WHO, WITH DIGNITY AND GRACE, HAS PRESIDED OVER THE WHITE HOUSE FOR MORE THAN SEVEN YEARS.

Copyright, 1901, by Jacob Schloss.

Personal grief kept others in the background. Andrew Jackson, who was a widower, sent his nephew's wife, who did the social honors at the White House, home to Tennessee because she refused to call on Mrs. Eaton, the wife of Jackson's Secretary of War, General John H. Eaton, who had been ostracized by high society.

But some of the old-time glories of the White House were renewed when Buchanan entered office. Harriet Lane went with him to England as the head of his household in 1853, when he was appointed minister to that country. At London she met all the distinguished personages of the British court, and became popular with Queen Victoria and also with the Prince of Wales (now King Edward), then a mere boy. When Buchanan was inaugurated in 1857, the presidential mansion became the scene of notable gayety. Among the guests at the White House during Harriet Lane's reign was the Prince of Wales. In 1901, at the time of his coronation, one of the first invitations the King sent out for his festivities in London came to Mrs. Johnston. Mrs. Johnston died in 1906.

The society chroniclers would say that there was an interregnum between Harriet Lane's sway in the White House and that of Mrs. Cleveland. During Mrs. Lincoln's time the conditions were unpropitious for display in the presidential mansion. The fight which the dominant party made against Johnson made his stay in the White House unpleasant to himself and to his family. Mrs. Grant was an active hostess and she was fairly popular. Mrs. Hayes, an excellent lady, is remembered chiefly for the ban which she placed on liquors at her big functions. The White

House knew Mrs. Garfield for a few months only. His sister, Mrs. McElroy, he being a widower, presided over the mansion during Mr. Arthur's occupancy, and won plaudits by her grace and tact. Mrs. Harrison (who died during her husband's term) and Mrs. McKinley are remembered for their amiability.

One of President Cleveland's most popular acts was his marriage to Miss Frances Folsom, which took place about a year and a quarter after he entered office. The executive mansion never had a more popular mistress. The country now has no ex-Presidents. Of the widows of former Presidents, only two are living to-day—Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Cleveland. The present Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was married to the twenty-third President after he left office.

III.

Although not a part of the President's official family, his wife can have a large influence, favorable or adverse, on the President's political fortunes. Sometimes this influence—as in the case of Madison and Cleveland—has been exerted in a marked degree. This has been emphatically true also during the career of the President who is about to pass off the stage. In the best and highest degree Mrs. Roosevelt has been a helpmeet for her husband throughout this stirring and culminating period in his career. By birth, tradition, and training each belongs to what may be called the aristocratic element of the people, but in every-day life she, as well as he, has been democratic in the broadest and worthiest sense.

During an era in which, for a large part of the time, the President has had a personal popularity beyond that of any of his twenty-four predecessors, and when his name figured oftener in the great journals of the world than that of any one other of the world's potentates, the name of his wife appeared in the newspapers comparatively seldom. In her own sphere she was busy through all those years, but she scrupulously shunned all self-exploitation. The armies of callers whom the President's personality attracted to the White House always found her at her post.

The spectacular side of things, in which the President always had a boy's wild delight, had no especial charms for Mrs. Roosevelt. Yet every social emergency during her sway in the White House found her ready to meet its demands. And, as the country knows, these demands were especially numerous and exacting. In her own way, and in her particular sphere, she was as positive a force as the President himself. The visitor could quickly see that, though she was modest and retiring, she was, in a decidedly actual sense, the mistress of the mansion.

Through the years in which Mr. Roosevelt was the central figure of the most tempestuous events which the present generation saw, there was one spot in Washington from which the tumult and the passion of the hour were barred. The storms which played around the President's head were never allowed to enter the realm in which Mrs. Roosevelt was in the ascendant. In the neutral ground of the receptions at the executive mansion, the President's enemies could often be found mingling with his friends, and on the same social footing. No jealousies or prejudices swayed her. Though Mr. Roosevelt had many foes, his wife was admired by every American.

To every one of Mrs. Roosevelt's callers, low and high, poor and rich, alien and native, she was invariably amiable and tactful. In that atmosphere of gentility and hospitality which pervaded the presidential mansion throughout her occupancy, each felt that his presence was welcome. To all her visitors, during all the years they live, the vision of Mrs. Roosevelt as the hostess at the White House and at Oyster Bay will always be a pleasant memory.

The country believes also that, by education, social position, and personal acquaintance with many of the world's great figures, Mrs. Taft is admirably equipped to meet the duties of her new station.



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND. Who was wedded in the White House.—From stereograph, copyright, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood.



MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "First lady of the land" during the Civil War.—Reproduced from the old files of Leslie's Weekly.



MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT, The White House's gracious incoming mistress. Copyright, 1908, by Puck Bros.



MRS. MARTHA WASHINGTON, The famous wife of the first President of the United States.



MRS. JAMES MADISON, Noted as "Dolly" Madison, for nearly sixteen years a White House entertainer.

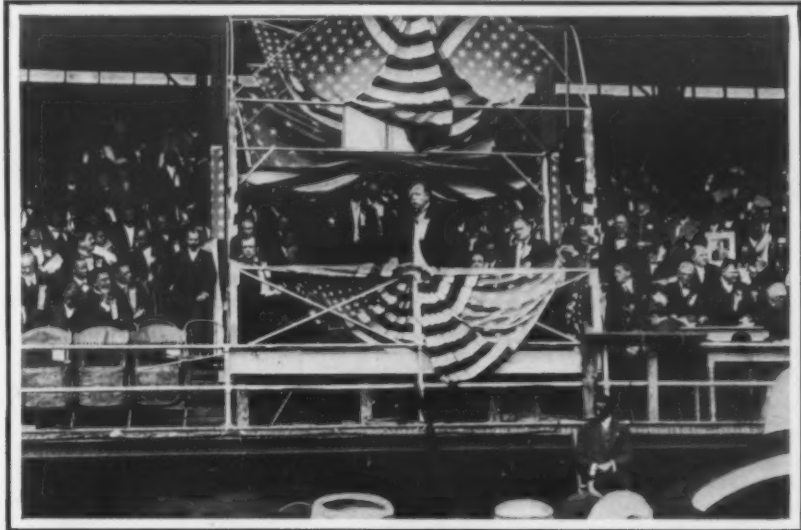


MRS. HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON, Niece and housekeeper of President Buchanan. Buttre.

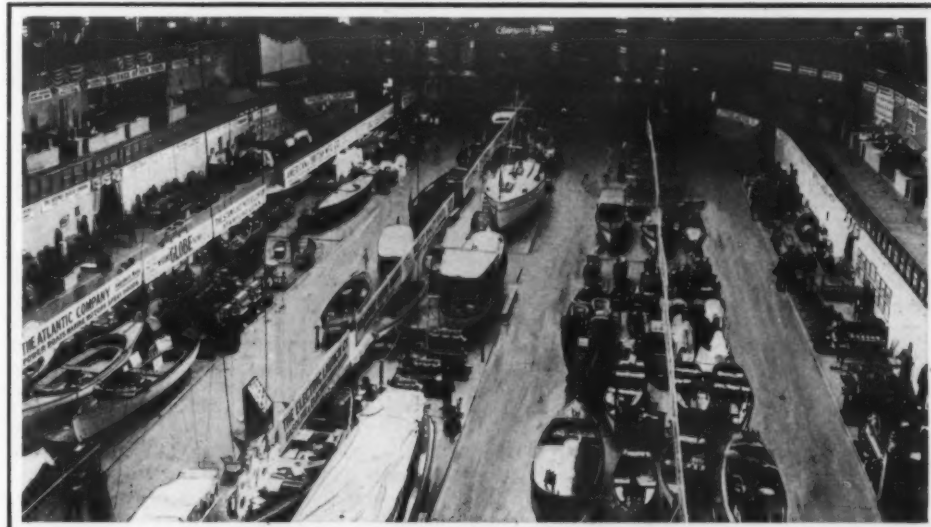
What the World at Large Is Doing



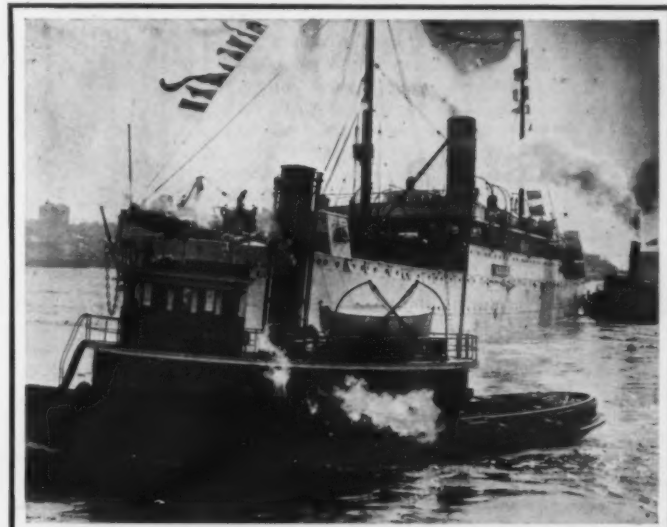
E. L. WILSON, THE NOTED SKI EXPERT OF CANADA, JUMPING OVER NINETY FEET IN OPEN COMPETITION AT MONTREAL.
McNab.



PRESIDENT-ELECT TAIT DELIVERING A EULOGY ON LINCOLN ON FEBRUARY 12TH, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., BEFORE THE COLORED MEN'S Y. M. C. A.—THE AUDIENCE NUMBERED 10,000.—*A. E. Bedoy.*



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL MOTOR-BOAT SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK.
H. D. Blauvelt.



MORE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES—EIGHT HUNDRED ARTILLERYMEN ON THE TRANSPORT "KILPATRICK," JUST LEAVING NEW YORK.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



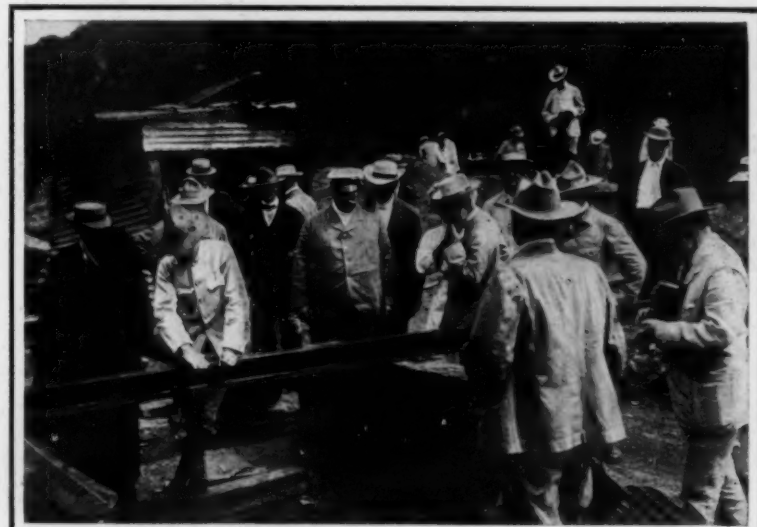
A HALF MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT NORWICH, CONN.—THE SHANNON BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED.—*F. C. Geer.*



NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR—BANQUET ON FEBRUARY 12TH, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FORMER HOME OF LINCOLN, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY AMBASSADORS BRYCE AND JUSSEFAND, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, AND MANY OTHER PROMINENT MEN.—*Paul Thompson.*



TAFT IN PANAMA—THE PARTY OF INSPECTION AT THE SITE OF THE GATUN DAM, ON THE SPOT WHICH RECENTLY SANK TWENTY FEET.—*Pictorial News Co.*



PRESIDENT-ELECT TAIT IN THE CANAL ZONE INSPECTING A STEEL RAIL TO BE USED IN CANAL CONSTRUCTION WORK.—*Pictorial News Co.*

The Kind of a President Taft Will Make

HE IS A COMBINATION OF MC KINLEY AND CLEVELAND

By a Veteran Newspaper Correspondent at Washington

AT A NOTABLE dinner in Washington a few weeks ago, a prominent New York journalist asked these questions of one who has been much in personal contact with Presidents of the United States for many years: "What kind of a President will Taft make? What Presidents have we had whom he will most resemble in conduct?" Quickly came the answer, "I believe he will combine the best qualities of the late Presidents Cleveland and McKinley."

This was a daring suggestion, and yet it furnished food for thought. How could one man combine the best qualities possessed by two men so diametrically different as Grover Cleveland and William McKinley? Cleveland, a man of the world, unsentimental to a degree, a bachelor until late in life, immersed in law and politics; McKinley, a man of family, devoted to his wife from early manhood, tender as a woman, and full of the most beautiful sacrifices. Cleveland, revenue reformer, splitting his party over an effort to bring the tariff down to a revenue basis; McKinley, high protectionist, one who held his party together on that issue, and, on that issue, vindicating his principles in the end. Cleveland, brusque, dogmatic, quick to anger, insistent on having his own way, and sworn foe of compromises; McKinley, tactful, follower of public sentiment, smoother of difficult positions, binder of men by arguments and persuasions, patient to a degree that was almost superhuman. Cleveland, rugged as a rock, austere in his comings, distrustful of most men, planner of his own policies, and ready to fight for them alone if need be; McKinley, gentlest of men, winner of enemies who became his allies, ever ready to take counsel, thus strengthening himself each day he was in office.

Yet I confess that in studying great points in the careers of Cleveland and McKinley, and in examining the life work of Taft, I am impressed with the fact that the incoming President possesses much of the strong fiber of the one and the masterly gifts of the other. Did you ever stop to think whether there was any man who blazed the trail for one of the really great and historic acts of Mr. Cleveland—the ordering out of the troops in the great strike of the American Railway Union of 1894? There was such a man, and his name was William H. Taft! Mr. Taft in 1893, when he was a judge of the United States Circuit Court, rendered his famous decision in the strike of the Toledo and Ann Arbor engineers. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had ordered the engine drivers to refuse to haul freight coming from the road on which the strike was in effect over connecting roads on which there was no strike. Judge Taft said it was a question whether men who were contented with their conditions should, through sympathetic action, be permitted to paralyze interstate commerce, halt mails, and bring about famine conditions in great communities—and he decided accordingly.

"The effect of this decision," said Frederick M. Judson, attorney for the railway brotherhood, "was far reaching. It was the first judicial declaration of duties of railroad employes in interstate commerce. It was followed in other circuits, and was not only approved by the general public, but was accepted by the railway brotherhoods." It was this hard-headed decision that led President Cleveland, the following year, to take his strong position in upholding the courts by ordering out the Federal troops for the purpose of transporting the mails and keeping interstate commerce moving. Surely in this respect Judge Taft exhibits the sturdy courage that so marks the two administrations of President Cleveland.

Not only on the bench, but in private life, Judge Taft has maintained his position. When he became a candidate for President and was confronted with the labor assault against the Republican party organized by William J. Bryan and Samuel Gompers, he boldly proclaimed his position and maintained it. In the strike of 1894, during which Mr. Cleveland subsequently ordered out the troops, Judge Taft had rendered another memorable decision, in which he sent Phelan, a member of the railway union, to jail for violating a restraining order of the Federal courts by inciting a strike on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, an interstate road in the hands of United States receivers. Wherever Judge Taft spoke through the South and West, he was asked about his record as a Federal judge in granting injunctions. He always touched on the Phelan case. He told his hearers that this strike arose because the Pullman shops would not pay mechanics higher wages. In consequence, the union sought to tie up every railroad that continued to haul Pullman cars. This not only threatened the cities with famine, but was even starving the babies, because milk trains were sidetracked. He declared that he sent Phelan to jail because he deserved it.

Another episode in Judge Taft's career shows the self-sacrifice of which he is capable—the "McKinley

side," if you please. This concerns his assignment to the Philippines as the head of the Philippine commission and the governor of the islands, a work to which he devoted four long years, striving to advance the interests of the "little brown men."

Nothing of more human dramatic interest occurred during the first administration of President McKinley than the conversion of Judge Taft from an anti-imperialist to an "imperialist," and his dispatch to the other side of the world to perform a work for which he was to receive blame and praise, but, for a time, mostly blame. Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in telling about this incident in a speech in the Senate, said, "He was not an original enthusiast on the acquisition of the islands. The President sent for him, and he carelessly boasted, before he had had an opportunity to see him, that he had not the slightest intention of going into any such business. He was judge of a cir-

was ever standing up for those great principles in which he firmly believed.

Whoever doubts that William H. Taft is the equal of Mr. Cleveland as a "stayer" in behalf of a policy which he believes right has but to follow Taft's record as an advocate of the admission of the principal products of the Philippine Islands to the United States duty free. Mr. Taft, year in and year out, has been the thorn in the flesh of the tobacco and the cane and sugar beet growers of the United States. Almost single-handed, session after session, he has fought for what he believes to be a simple act of justice to the Filipino. Again and again he has been ignored by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and by the Philippine and Finance committees of the Senate, only to return to the fray at the next session. He is still smashing away at this problem, and apparently he has won almost a complete victory.

If any one still doubts Taft has that quality which makes a man stick to a thing which he believes right, in the face of almost hopeless opposition, let him wait until the extra session of Congress and see how firmly the new President will insist upon Congress living up to the pledges regarding tariff revision made in the Chicago platform.

Judge Taft, like Mr. Cleveland, is quick to anger. Yet, like Mr. McKinley, he is one of the most suave and affable of men. He possesses what neither Cleveland nor McKinley had—a keen sense humor. It is too early yet to say that Mr. Taft is as good a politician as McKinley. He is regarded by the diplomats of Washington as one of the most tactful men who ever entered on a great negotiation. His infinite patience with the various governments of Panama, his firmness, and at the same time his sympathy, have accomplished wonders in that mixed republic, where almost any other man would have failed. His work in Cuba after the downfall of Palma, when civil war was threatened, is too recent to be recounted here. His work in both these instances smacks of the fine manipulation of McKinley.

In the selection of Senator Knox to be his Secretary of State, Judge Taft has proved himself true to the best political traditions of McKinley. Recall McKinley's political work in making as one of his first friends Garret A. Hobart, who was elected with him as Vice-President. Mr. Hobart was placed on the ticket as the representative of that great and militant minority in the party who were opposed to McKinley and were defeated at St. Louis. When the election was over and McKinley and Hobart had won, Mr. Hobart and all his friends were absolutely in the dark as to how they were to fare at the hands of the new President. I well remember meeting Mr. Hobart in New York a few days after the election of 1896. He said the situation was becoming unbearable, that none of those who had opposed McKinley's nomination knew whether they would be recognized in the distribution of patronage. But at their very first meeting Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hobart became mutually confidential. Later they were the warmest of friends. Mr. Hobart was in every council of importance.

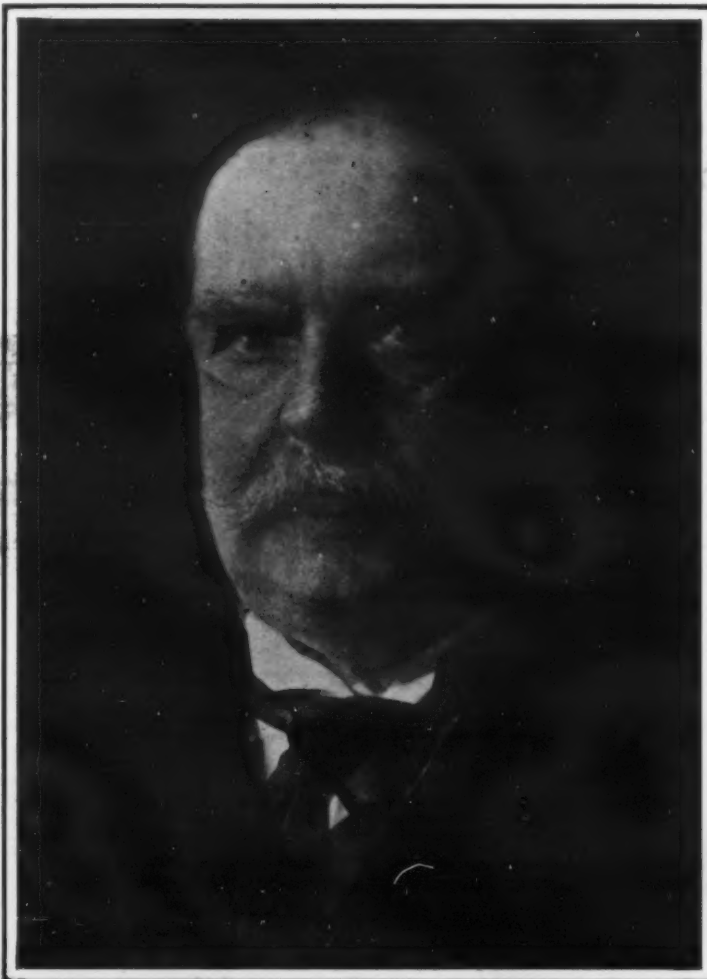
The vice-presidency during McKinley's term became a position of weight that it never had been before and never has attained since, and when Hobart died no man mourned his taking off more deeply than did McKinley. Here, then, comes the parallel. Knox was one of the most important opponents of Taft for President. He went to Europe during the summer, causing much unrest to President Roosevelt and the National Committee. Now Taft picks him as his Secretary of State and confidential adviser.

What sort of a President will Taft make? He will not split his party as Cleveland did. He will not quarrel with Senator Aldrich as Mr. Cleveland quarreled with Senator Gorman. On the other hand, he will probably not be as easy-going or as soft-speaking as McKinley, and there will perhaps be many times when those who oppose him will feel the Clevelandesque outburst of indignation. The country is likely to hail him with generous acclaim, and Congress will be happy sometimes and sometimes be unhappy. But one thing seems certain—Taft will be his own President, and stand in no one else's shadow.

The Great American Weekly.

(From the Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader, December 30th, 1908.)

LESLIE'S WEEKLY in recent years has been coming rapidly to the front, and may be said at this time to be the illustrated magazine for South Dakota, as it is getting to be for the central West. Under aggressive management LESLIE'S this year has increased its circulation from 86,000 to 135,000, and, if it is as good in 1909 as it has been in 1908, the circulation should by the end of next year touch the 200,000 point. It is a swift pace which LESLIE'S is setting, and it is no more than just to say that it has become the illustrated weekly of the country.



CLEVELAND AND MC KINLEY BLENDED IN TAFT—REMARKABLE COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENTS CLEVELAND, MC KINLEY, AND TAFT, THE LAST OF WHOM IS SAID TO COMBINE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OTHER TWO STATESMEN.—H. D. Blauvelt.

cuit court of the United States, and before him was a prospect clear as day to sit in the Supreme Court of the United States. He thought it was a blunder and a course of political stupidity. President McKinley pressed his duty upon him. He was five hours in the President's private apartments, and when he came out he, like Saul of Tarsus, had been over the road to Damascus, for he himself told me that in those five hours he had received an altogether new revelation of the significance of a man's relation to the world in which we are living. And so, easily and happily, he turned his back on the emoluments of a great profession, laid aside the ambitions of a great career, and went out from among kinsmen and his countrymen to become a servant of a strange people in their blind struggle toward a larger and better opportunity."

Senator Dolliver told of this incident on the floor of the Senate in May, 1902. If he had made this speech at the latest session of Congress, he might have added, "And that decision made him President of the United States." For Mr. Taft was called back from the Philippines by President Roosevelt, entered on his duties as Secretary of War, February 1st, 1904, and started toward the manifest destiny of becoming the successor of his chief.

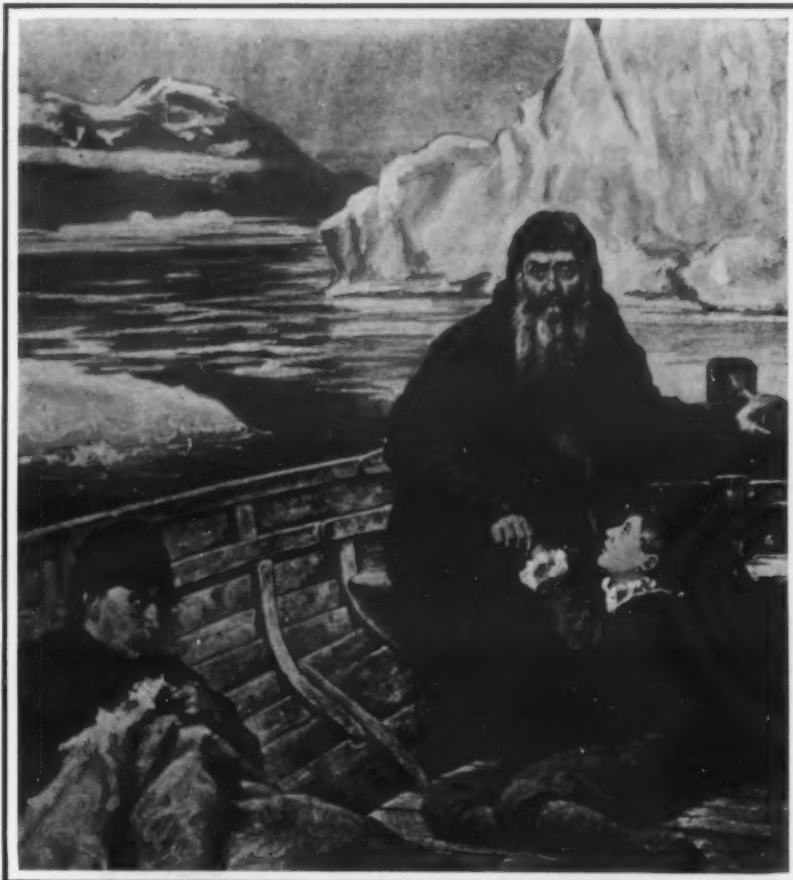
Another marked characteristic of the late President Cleveland seems to be embodied in Mr. Taft to a noticeable degree. Cleveland, of all things, was a "stayer." When he had formed convictions on any great public question, he insisted on hammering them into the brains of Congress and the minds of the people. It was so with his tariff-revision idea. Again, Cleveland showed his courage and persistence in the struggle he made to break the "endless chain" that was pouring gold into the treasury and pouring it out again. With the persistence of a fatalist he

Brothers in Fame Whom New York Is About To Honor

PICTURES THAT RECALL THE GLORIOUS CAREERS OF HENRY HUDSON AND ROBERT FULTON, TO COMMEMORATE WHOM THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION HAS BEEN PLANNED



IDEAL PORTRAIT OF HENRY HUDSON, THE EXPLORER, REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD STEEL ENGRAVING.



LAST HOURS OF HENRY HUDSON—THE EXPLORER, HIS SON, AND OTHERS SET ADRIPT BY A MUTINOUS CREW TO PERISH IN A SMALL BOAT IN THE ARCTICS.
From the painting by John Collier.



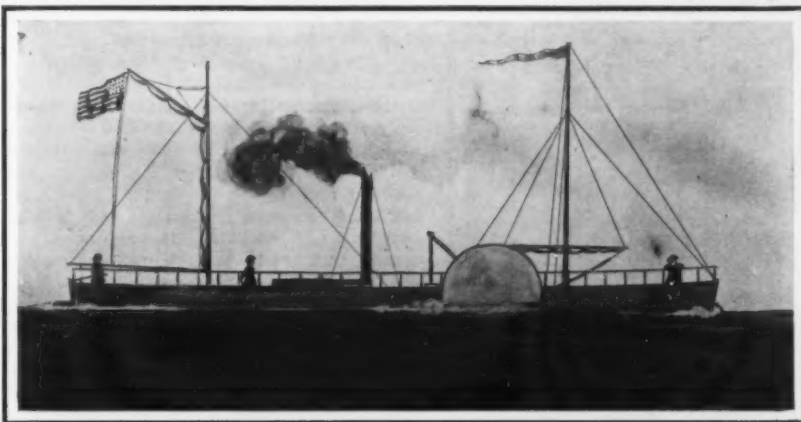
ROBERT FULTON, INVENTOR OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT, THE "CLERMONT," LAUNCHED ON THE HUDSON RIVER IN 1807.—D. Appleton & Co.



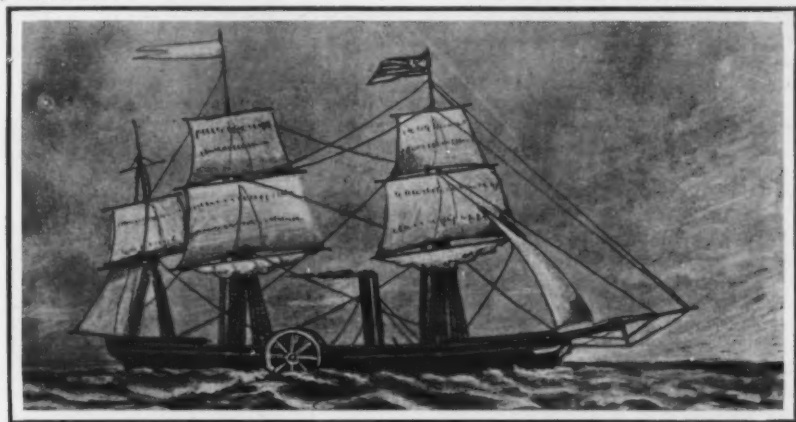
THE MEDAL TO BE STRUCK OFF FOR THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION—THE REVERSE SIDE COMMEMORATING FULTON'S ACHIEVEMENT.



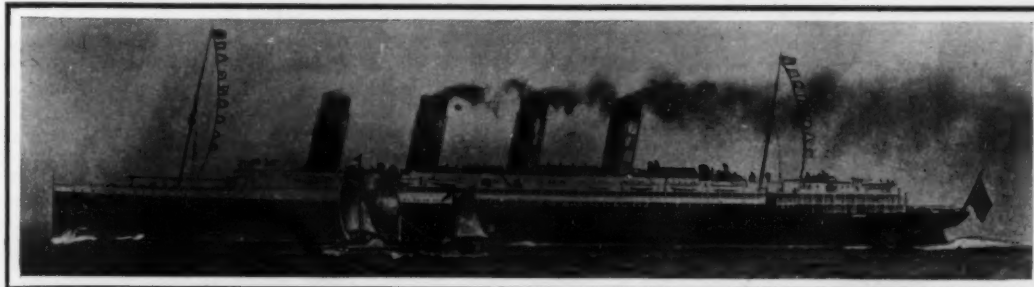
OBVERSE SIDE OF THE MEDAL, COMMEMORATING HUDSON'S DISCOVERY OF THE RIVER BEARING HIS NAME.



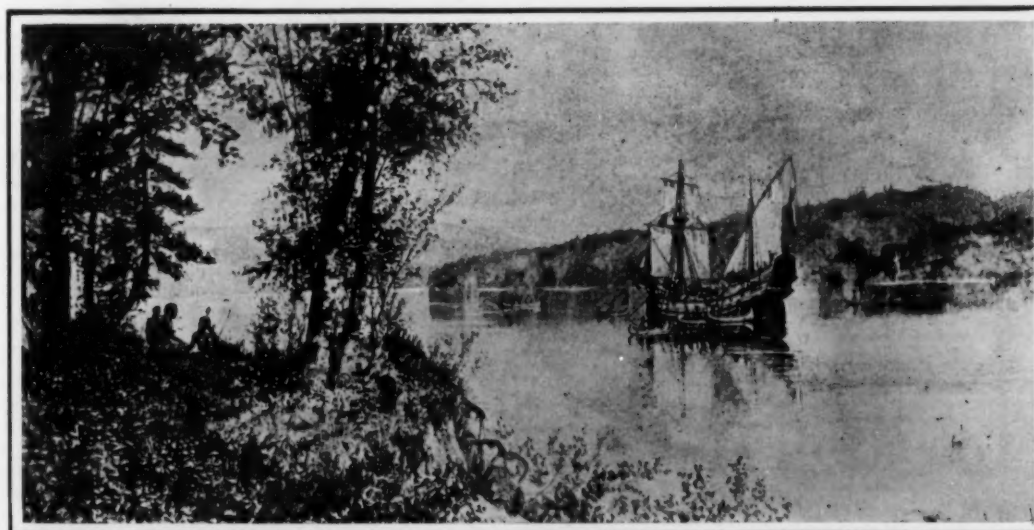
STEAMER "CLERMONT," THE FIRST BOAT SUCCESSFULLY PROPELLED BY STEAM POWER IN AMERICA.



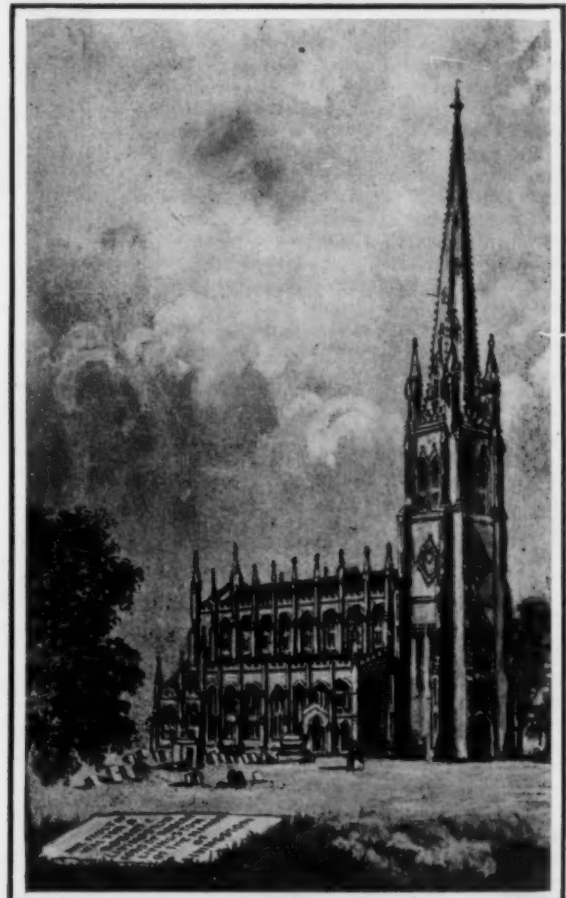
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "SAVANNAH," BUILT IN 1819, THE FIRST OCEAN-GOING VESSEL EQUIPPED WITH STEAM ENGINES.



MARVELOUS PROGRESS MADE IN THE LAST CENTURY IN MARINE CONSTRUCTION—THE "CLERMONT" COMPARED WITH THE "LUSITANIA," THE LATEST TYPE OF OCEAN GREYHOUND.



THE "HALF MOON," HUDSON'S SHIP, ENTERING THE LOWER BAY AT NEW YORK IN 1609.
From the painting by L. W. Seavey. Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.



THE GRAVE OF ROBERT FULTON IN TRINITY CHURCHYARD, NEW YORK.

Photographs (not otherwise credited) by courtesy of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.



THE MYSTERY of the VENTNOR DIAMONDS



The Adventure of a Millionaire Detective—By Gilson Willets

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The newspapers announce that Millionaire Peter Ventnor, of New York, is murdered in his mansion on Riverside Drive, while his wife is robbed of \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds. Both crimes are shrouded in mystery. Captain Hudson Dare, millionaire, newspaper correspondent and amateur detective, sets out to solve the mystery. He learns from the president of the Open-All-Night Bank that Malakoff, a Russian money-lender, drew \$500,000 from the bank at 2 A.M. and one hour later Mrs. Ventnor deposited the very same money; that Mr. and Mrs. Ventnor were joint trustees of a \$500,000 fund which they had to pay to their daughter on her twenty-first birthday; that their balance before the half-million was deposited was only \$50,000, and that Ventnor carried a life insurance of \$750,000. Dare, after considering this information, draws out \$750,000 of his \$2,000,000 deposit, and goes to Malakoff's hotel, believing that Mrs. Ventnor had borrowed on her diamonds from the Russian half a million to meet her losses at bridge, giving him her I. O. U. for \$750,000. Dare redeems the diamonds with his \$750,000, and hurries to the Ventnor mansion, his idea being to show the jewels to Mrs. Ventnor and induce her to tell all the particulars so that he may have a good story for his newspaper. He is admitted to the house by the butler, who was formerly a private under him, and who permits him unannounced to wander through the building. The captain finds in a closet a blood-stained dagger with which supposedly Ventnor was killed, and a gown spotted with blood. Miss Elinor Ventnor comes into the room where he is, and the captain seizes her and claps his hand over her mouth to prevent an outcry.

PART III.

"PARDON me, Miss Elinor Ventnor," he said. "This is necessary. For you to cry out, as you would have done, would have alarmed your mother needlessly. I must insist upon—upon gagging you like this, until you give me your promise to keep perfectly quiet and to do exactly as I say. You can give that promise by closing your eyes."

The girl's eyes fairly blazed with anger. Fixed directly upon Dare's own black orbs, the sky-blue ones remained open and fearfully defiant.

"You can trust me," pleaded Dare. "I'm here as the friend of the family. I have brought back your mother's jewels. There they are," and he nodded toward the dressing-table, while, with his vise-like hand over her mouth, he turned the girl's head so she could see the little satchel. At sight of that bag, Miss Ventnor looked at Dare in great amazement. Then, her anger melting, her look changing to one of curiosity, if not of gratitude, she slowly closed her eyes.

"Thank you, Miss Ventnor," said Dare, releasing her. "As you are a thoroughbred, I know you will keep the promise you have just given to make no scene and to do as I say."

"So, Mr. Robber, you have brought back my mother's diamonds!" were Miss Ventnor's first words. "I came here to my mother's room to find a moment's solitude, and I find—a thief—the repentant thief. Thank you kindly," she added disdainfully, "for returning the booty you took last night."

Dare frowned upon her a moment, then smiled broadly. "Not exactly the thief," he said. "Merely the detective!"

"What a successful detective!" she cried, with curling lips.

Dare, despite the contempt he saw on the girl's face, felt proud. For the bestowal of a compliment upon his ability as a detective, especially from this young girl in whom he had suddenly become so interested, meant more to him than the bestowal of a million dollars' reward upon a sleuth-in-ordinary. That five minutes in which he had held Miss Ventnor so closely in his arms, with her breath warm upon his hand and her eyes flashing close to his, had made this girl more to him than she could have become through years of conventional meetings in society. He now stepped to the dresser, where the satchel lay, and opened it, that Miss Ventnor might see that it really contained the diamonds. Then suddenly he stood stock still and very straight up and altogether soldierly—looking first at the girl, then at the blood-stained dagger that he had let fall on the closet floor, then at the sheath skirt in the closet, with its betraying spot of blood. He was thinking, "I wish she was not so lovely—it will make the story so hard to write!"

"Mother will be so glad—to have her jewels back," Miss Ventnor now said, contempt having vanished from her face after long scrutiny of his.

"Listen," he answered. "You had school friends—yes? Well, one of them was named Miss Dare. She had a brother, and as such you must now introduce me to your mother. You will present Captain

Hudson Dare, very much at your service." And he bowed low.

"It is strange," she said, with a pathetic, unavailing attempt to resume her former attitude of hauteur, "strange that I trust you—Captain Hudson Dare. But I do. I have read of you often in the newspapers—of your exploring expeditions, your big game hunts, and—and if, indeed, you be he, I—well, there—there's my hand in token of my trust."

He took the hand thus proffered, and as he held it he looked directly into her eyes, saying, "I am indeed the good-for-nothing of whom you have read. But, there—there's my hand, in token that hereafter you shall read of a good-for-something." And that this man looked mighty handsome, and every inch a hero—oh, you could read the fact in the azure eyes of Miss Elinor Ventnor!

She took him—Dare carrying the satchel of diamonds—to a reception-room, saying that she would bring her mother there.

"But, first," said Dare, "I have to make a request that may seem strange to you. When you have introduced me to your mother, may I ask that you leave us for a short time alone?"

The meeting between Captain Dare and Mrs. Ventnor was carried out as planned—Miss Elinor withdrawing. Mrs. Ventnor was, indeed, as Larry Astor had told Dare, a marvelously handsome woman, despite the deep circles under her eyes. To Captain Dare she seemed to personify a picture he had seen of a Madonna in distress. Could this woman, the

sake, for your daughter's sake, tell me—what of the murder of Mr. Ventnor?"

"You are wrong, all wrong," Mrs. Ventnor replied, regaining control of her emotions with visible effort. "I did not touch a penny of my daughter's fortune. Nor was my husband murdered. Here!" From her bosom she took a note and handed it to Dare. Then, again burying her face in her arms, she said, "That will explain all."

Dare read:

"My dear wife: We are ruined. I have gambled away Elinor's fortune in Wall Street. To-morrow disgrace will overtake me. Death is preferable. When you read this, I shall have plunged into eternity—for the mania for self-destruction common to our national life has seized upon me. I use for the purpose the Moorish dagger from your room—and I tell this that no suspicion may attach to you."

Up to this point the letter was written in a firm hand. Then, in a scrawl betraying great agitation on the part of the writer, this was added:

"As a last thought—telephone to the Hotel Plaza for Malakoff—that Russian money-lender who came to our reception to-night with our guest of honor, Prince Dolgorouki. Pledge your diamonds with Malakoff for half a million. He will probably want your I. O. U. for \$750,000. Give it to him. Tell him you will redeem the jewels when you receive my life-insurance money, which will amount to exactly \$750,000. Deposit at once in the Open-All-Night Bank the half million received from Malakoff, and thus you

will be able to-morrow to transfer to Elinor her fortune intact. This plan will also cover up my disgrace. Do not reveal the fact of my death until after all this is done. You will get this note at one o'clock. I shall even then have passed beyond. You will have the money from Malakoff at two, and safe in the bank at three. So, to the public, Peter Ventnor died at four—one hour after the deposit reached the bank. Then give out the news that you were robbed of your diamonds during the night—make it four o'clock. Hang the rope ladder (used in your theatricals last winter) outside your window, as evidencing the means by which the thieves gained ingress. That will account for the disappearance of your diamonds. Allow it to be believed that I was murdered by said robbers. This plan will, in turn, cover up the disgrace of my own self-destruction, and the whole plan will serve to keep all knowledge of the terrible truth from our Elinor. Your God-forsaken husband."

Dare now understood all—or thought he did. Mrs. Ventnor still bent over the table, her head buried in her arms, sobbing. "She withdrew that telltale dagger from her husband's breast," Dare told himself, "and then she hid it under her hat in her closet. She did that to keep the weapon from the police, who might think it strange that it was her own dagger that found her husband's heart. In handling the weapon, one drop of blood fell upon her skirt. Thus the whole terrible story is now plain, but—"

Somewhere in the house a cathedral clock tolled the hour of eleven. Dare turned to the telephone that stood on a table in a corner and called up Dennett's Daily. "Hello, Bentley! The Ventnor jewels have been returned—by the robbers. That's all. What? The story? There will be no story?" And he "hung up."

Mrs. Ventnor was still sobbing, oblivious, it seemed, of the presence of the handsome young detective. The grief of a heart-broken woman is a terrible thing to behold—especially when it is beyond the power of the beholder to offer even the slightest solace. A moment he stood hesitant, then the exigencies of the occasion rose uppermost in his mind. Dare assured himself that now was the dramatic moment for him to vanish. As he passed slowly down the corridor, he mumbled, "Well, Captain Dare, you're a successful detective all right. As a reporter, however, you've fallen down. And I would have received seventy-five dollars and a lot of glory for this big story, too. But, then, she's worth it—Elinor is."

As he passed the drawing-room door, he noticed that it was slightly ajar. With the thought of taking just one look at the self-slain man, Dare stepped into the room. At the head of the casket burned one small candle. This shed light upon the face of the dead—a face that Captain Dare gazed upon—appalled. Even Dare, now, for the first time that eventful night, turned pale, trembled from head to foot.

(To be concluded in our next number.)



"THEN, AGAIN BURYING HER FACE IN HER ARMS, SHE SAID, 'THAT WILL EXPLAIN ALL.'"

owner of that betraying dagger and that blood-stained sheath skirt, be the Lady Macbeth of the tragedy in which Dare now was interested no longer as an observer, but as one of the chief characters?

Mrs. Ventnor thanked the captain for restoring her jewels to her, and added, "But you must take them as security for the amount you have advanced." (Here Captain Dare waved his hand deprecatingly, gallantly insisting that the diamonds were quite as safe in Mrs. Ventnor's keeping as in his own.) "I will ask you for them," persisted Mrs. Ventnor, "when I receive the life insurance on—oh, God!" And she fell to weeping bitterly.

"Mrs. Ventnor," said Dare gently, "there must be that frankness between us that is absolutely without reserve. You lost heavily at bridge. You used Miss Elinor's funds, as one of the trustees, to cover your bridge losses. You then pawned your diamonds with Malakoff last night at the eleventh hour, in order that your daughter's fortune might be found intact to-day, when it became necessary to transfer to her the sum of half a million dollars. All this I know, Mrs. Ventnor. But, in mercy's name, for your own

The Only Way To Stamp Out Stage Indecency

By Harriet Quimby



THE APACHE DANCE, AN IMPORTATION FROM PARIS, WHICH DEPICTS IN VIVID DETAIL THE DEGRADED AND DISGUSTING LIVES OF THE DENIZENS OF THE PARIS SLUMS—AS DANCED IN NEW YORK VARIETY HOUSES.—Hall.

AMONG the bundle of letters which the morning post deposited on my desk, one, signed "A Lover of the Legitimate Drama," has directed my attention to the widely discussed question of the present-day condition of our theaters. The situation, serious as it is, does not lack an element of comedy. Somebody is plainly responsible for the productions of plays so salacious as to call forth a demand for a public censor. Managers accuse the public of demanding entertainment containing what they term "spicy" situations. The moralists alternately accuse playwrights and managers. One party of revolutionists decries the men who go to the theater, and another, headed by several prominent managers, lays the fault to the women. My correspondent, whose letter lies before me, has found a new place for the blame—none other than on the shoulders heretofore held blameless—the well-tailored ones of the dramatic critics.

DRAMATIC CRITIC LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

Dear Madam—I observe various explanations that are being printed, of the decadence of the stage and the widespread immorality which appears to infest it, demoralizing the public and making the theater as bad as religious people have long been insisting that it ever has been. In my humble judgment the fault lies not with the actors and actresses, nor with the playwrights or the managers of the theaters, nor even with the public itself. I write to you the more freely because I was impressed, some time ago, by the article you wrote for LESLIE'S WEEKLY on the subject of "The Epidemic of Salacious Salomes," in which you made bold to point out unmistakably, in language which ought to be commended, the drift of the stage toward improper and immoral plays and exhibits.

The fault for the present condition of things is chargeable to the dramatic critics of our great daily and weekly newspapers. It is what they say that influences the public judgment. If they would unite in denouncing a vile and vicious play, the doors of the theater that produced it would be obliged to close. Why do they not denounce what they know to be corrupting? The answer is easy. They go to the theater on free tickets sent to them by the management, smoking the cigars, very often, no doubt, that the genial press agent provides, wearing the clothes that the theatrical manager has, in part, paid for by the advertisements in their publications for which he contributes a handsome sum every week.

Can you expect a man to dine at another's table and find fault with the food? Can you expect the dramatic critic, the beneficiary of a manager, to denounce the management. How little regard these managers have for the critics was strikingly shown recently by the Hammerstein incident, and the blunt and brutal correspondence it developed. I beg of you to take the right side of this question, and, above all, to maintain the attitude you have always had toward the evils of the stage which have now become so great that decency everywhere has risen in revolt against them.

Very truly yours,

A LOVER OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.

While I cannot agree with this wholesale condemnation of critics, who generally write what they con-

sider fair and unbiased opinions of the plays whose openings they attend, it cannot be denied that the influence exerted over them by the advertising columns of their papers is a power to be reckoned with. A case which is of interest in the discussion of the relations between managers and critics may be recalled in the legal controversy a couple of years ago, between the Theatrical Managers' Association and James S. Metcalfe, whose crime consisted of freely expressing and publishing his opinion of plays and their producers, and whose frankness resulted in the



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

90. VIOLET DALE AS "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S."
Caricature by E. A. Govey.

concerted action of the managers in barring him from their playhouses. Again, the futility of severe condemnation of plays by the critics may be pointed out in the fact that the plays so condemned are the best patronized, and it frequently happens that the press agents of plays contrive situations which will result in a newspaper attack against them. The columns printed about the vulgarity and abnormality of Oscar Wilde's version of "Salome" resulted in such splendid financial returns to the manager producing it, that the managers of dramas who followed with plays of similar nature should not be too thoughtlessly condemned, for the fault does not lie entirely with them.

The wave of immorality which seems to be sweeping the country is by no means confined to the playhouse. Barefooted and scantily clad women are hired to dance in the drawing-rooms of respectable matrons, and the matrons themselves entertain each other and their men friends with conversation spiced with facts about the breeding of horses and dogs—conversation which, put upon paper, would read far less modest than when elocuted off in the smart manner of the day. Only a short time ago, while attending the opening of a woman's dainty new theater, a group of representative New York women occupied an upper box. One of them, a slender little creature in black, with her face enameled to a chalky whiteness, wore a gown which exposed her back to within a couple of inches of her waist line; and the gown in the front was as décolleté as the laws of even the wave of theatrical immorality would permit. No one who has attended the opera at either of the large houses has failed to observe the exposure of semi-nudity affected by the women in front of the footlights—not behind them. In a column containing the society jottings from Washington, and published in one of the most conservative dailies in this country, a frank discussion of "Backs" occupied several paragraphs. The most conspicuous young woman in Washington society, the readers were assured, possesses a back of smooth plumpness. Another well-known young matron was unfortunate in allowing her vertebrae to be seen by the society writer; and still others, under scrutiny during some society function, were held up to public gaze, compared, and criticised, as no doubt their owners had wished them to be when they directed the fitting of their gowns.

In the light of these conditions which exist outside of the theaters, it would be rather difficult for anybody to place the responsibility of the immoral wave just where it belongs. Theater-goers, theatrical managers, and theatrical playwrights should share

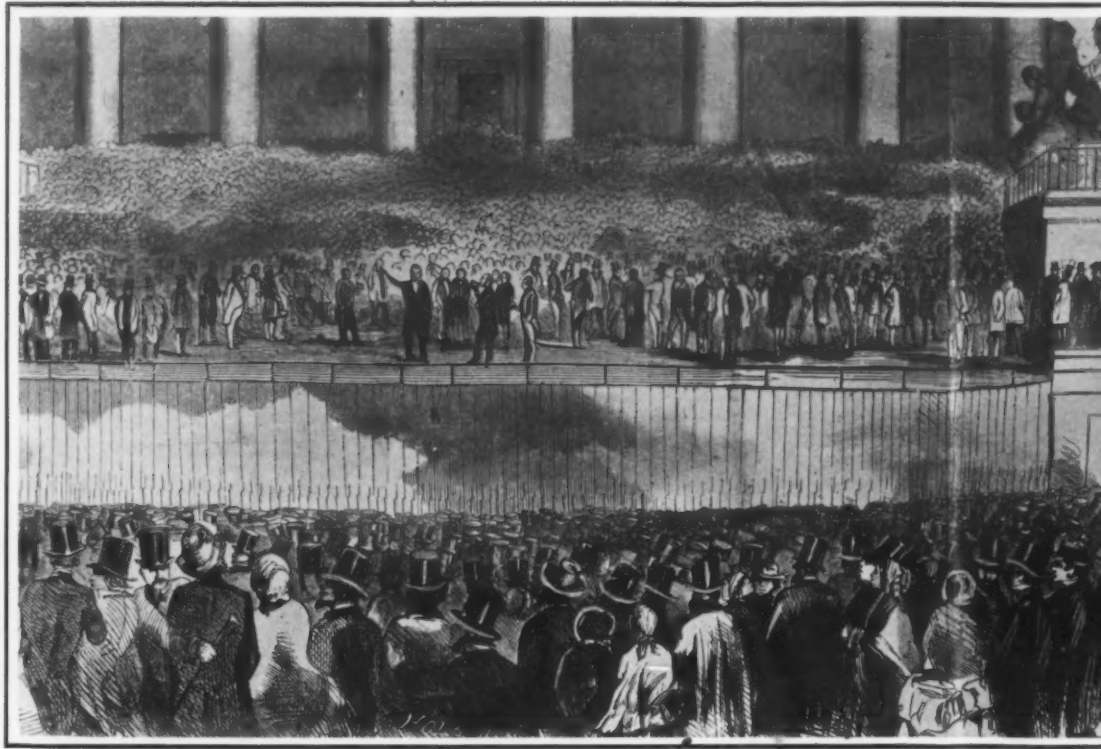
(Continued on page 206)



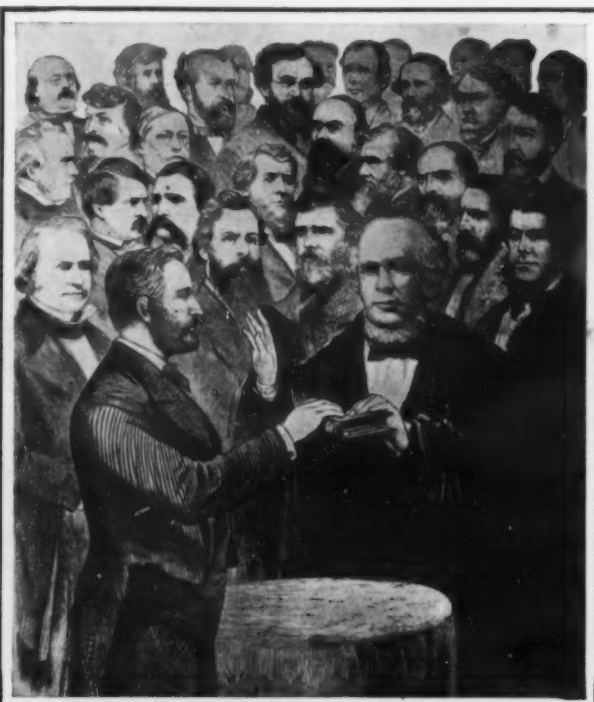
THE STUDIO SCENE IN A MUSICAL COMEDY ON BROADWAY IN WHICH THE MODEL POSES APPARENTLY ALTOGETHER NUDE—OUR ARTIST HAS TAKEN THE LIBERTY OF DRAPING THE FIGURE TO LEND IT THE SEMBLANCE OF DECENCY.—White.



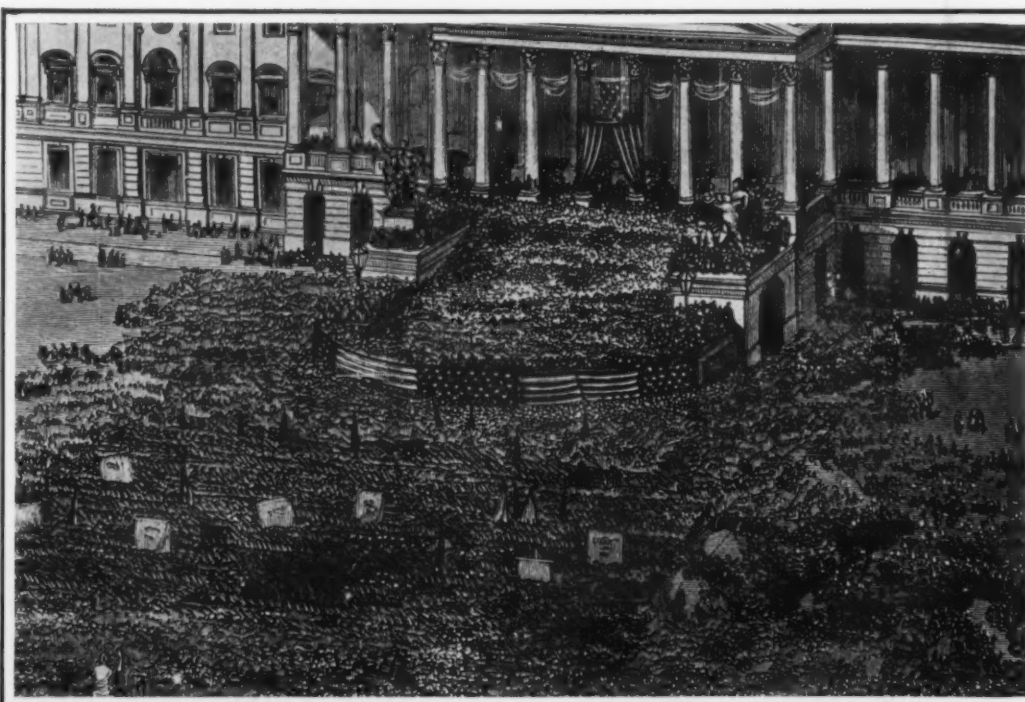
GEORGE WASHINGTON TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE, ADMINISTERED APRIL 30TH, 1789, BY CHANCELLOR R. R. LIVINGSTON, AT FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK.



INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 4TH, 1857.



PRESIDENT GRANT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE, ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, MARCH 4TH, 1869.



PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES INAUGURATED AT WASHINGTON ON MARCH 4TH, 1877.



JAMES A. GARFIELD
WAITE A.



SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND, MARCH 4TH, 1893—CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ADMINISTERING THE OATH.

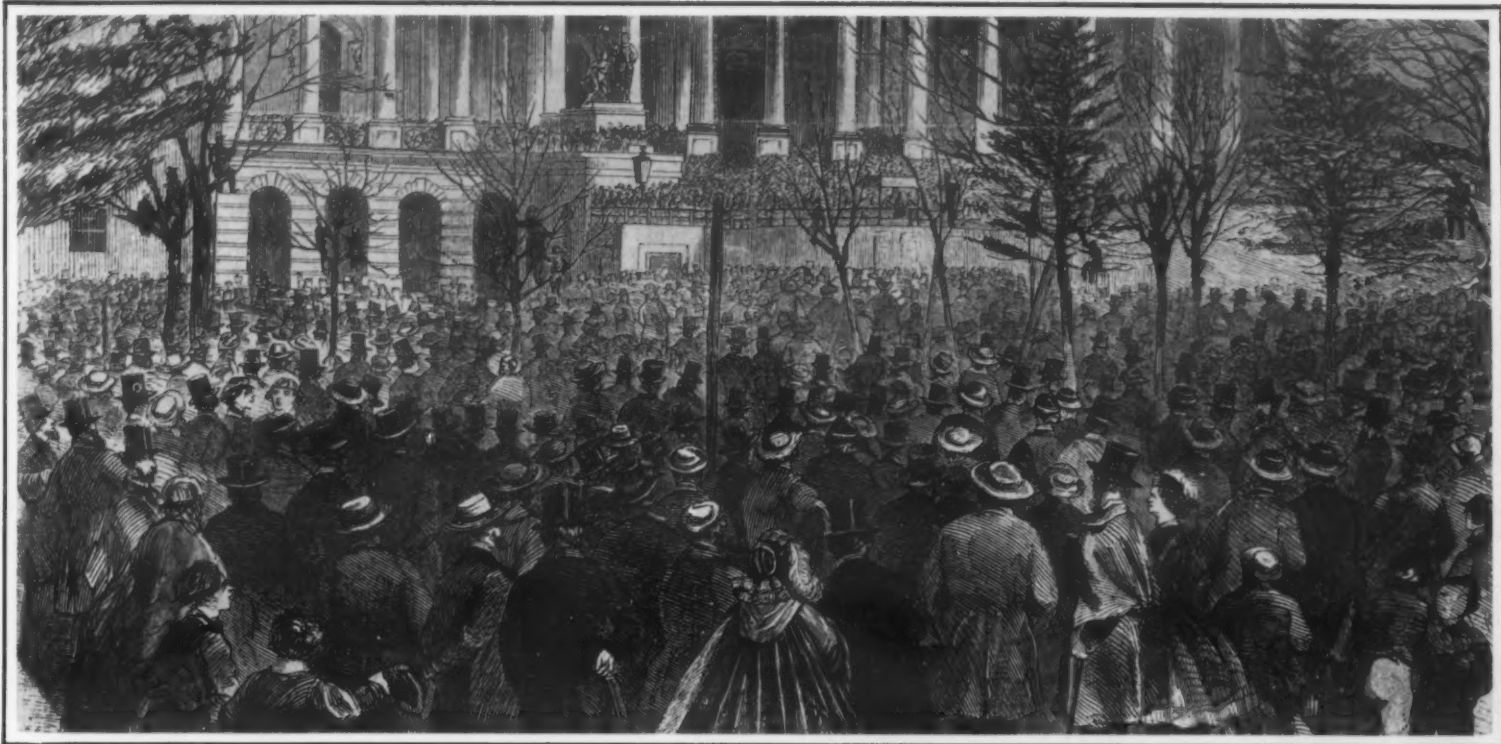


CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ADMINISTERING THE OATH TO PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY
RETIRING PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT RIGHT.

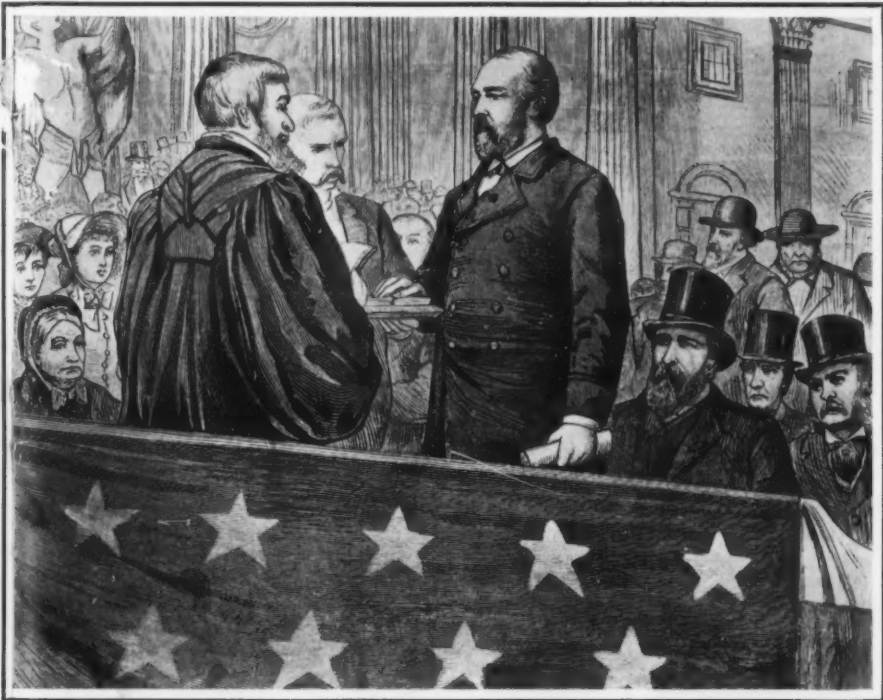
Half a Score of Memorable Pres
IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT THE INDUCTION INTO THE HIGHEST OFFICE IN THE LA



STATES IN FRONT OF



FIRST INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT,
MARCH 4TH, 1861.



JAMES A. GARFIELD TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT, MARCH 4TH, 1881—CHIEF JUSTICE
WAITE ADMINISTERING THE OATH—JAMES G. BLAINE SEATED NEXT TO GARFIELD.



VICE-PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT IN 1881, AT HIS RESIDENCE IN
NEW YORK AFTER THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.



OATH TO PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, MARCH 4TH, 1897—
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT RIGHT.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT (X) DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS BEFORE A GREAT
AUDIENCE, MARCH 4TH, 1905.

orable Presidential Inaugurations.

EST OFFICE IN THE LAND OF WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, AND OTHER NOTED MEN.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

CHURCH UNITY NEAR AT HAND.

By Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, of New York.

WHILE we have talked of church unity, and prayed for it, and planned for it, and worked for it, lo! unity is already here. On the foreign field progress toward unity is amazing. The missionaries have wisely responded to the clear call of duty. Divisions at home have represented facts—facts, that is to say, of historical development. Those "facts" do not exist in the foreign lands. Some of the differences of organization in this country are due to sectional and historic causes. But there is no earthly reason why a southern Chinaman should be a northern Presbyterian, or a northern Indian should be a southern Baptist! Where a number of missionary organizations are



REV. DR. CHARLES F. AKED,
Pastor of the Fifth Avenue
Baptist Church, New
York.—Brown.

represented in a given center, the monthly meeting is a meeting of missionaries pure and simple. Wherever united work is possible, united work is done. At home, the numerous, powerful, interdenominational organizations bear witness to the same spirit of unity. Consider the American Bible Society, which has been at work for nearly a century. It has distributed eighty-two millions of volumes. The Bible Society is not denominational; it is Christian. Consider the American Tract Society, which has completed its eighty-third year. Its publications have been printed in one hundred and seventy-four languages. Its parish is the world. The American Tract Society is not denominational; it is Christian. Consider the Young Men's Christian Association, with its half million of members, with one in four of the college students of the United States on its rolls, with its railroad department, the second largest brotherhood in the world; and the Young Women's Christian Association, attempting the same kind of work for the young womanhood of the country. These associations are not denominational; they are Christian. And such organizations as the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and twenty more indicate that the coming unity is not far away.

AN INTERSTATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

By Governor Gillette, of California.

WHY MAY not a law be passed creating an interstate conservation commission, authorizing its members to work in connection with the departments of the government now having jurisdiction over public lands, the forests, navigation, reclamation, and kindred subjects; making appropriations for the purchase of deforested lands in the Appalachian range and elsewhere, with authority to reforest them; empowering the commission to exercise the right of eminent domain in such cases as might be necessary; authorizing the adoption of rules for the distribution of the waters of all streams tributary to the navigable waterways, and particularly those which are interstate?

Our New President.

THE banners blossom into stars,
The drums and bugles play,
The guns in thunder-tones announce
Inauguration Day.
A cheer goes rolling to and fro,
The bells begin to ring,
He comes, the chosen of a land
Where every man is king.

No ermine trails about his feet,
No jewels crown his brow,
Attired in plain and simple garb
He takes the solemn vow.
The oath that binds him, come what may,
To faithfully fulfill
In peace or war, with zealous care,
The sovereign people's will.

He is the steward of the broad
Domains of Liberty,
From Dixie's corn and cotton fields
To Bering's frozen sea;
The warden of a hundred ports
Where commerce ebbs and flows;
The guardian of the sacred rights
We wrested from our foes.

He is the President, but not
Of any creed or race,
Or any color, clan, or man,
Or party, time, or place.
From Northern woods and Southern swamps
Arose the nation's call,
And Taft, who takes the chair to-day,
Is President of all.

MINNA IRVING.

A PLEA FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

By United States Senator Burkett, of Nebraska.

TO-DAY, from one end of the country to the other, there is an agitation for safer banking. The deposits are unsteady and the loans are uncertain. The banker is nervous, and the borrower is without that assurance that makes for a stable business. When discounts are most needed, then the deposits are most liable to be reduced. When the banker least wishes to see his depositors, they loom up before the paying teller in greatest numbers. I have heard it said that it was the ignorance of bank depositors representing small deposits which has precipitated most of the bank runs. But I have thought that if they are ignorant, it is perhaps because their interests are so small in comparison with the great institutions with which they are dealing that it is never given them to know the real condition of the institution; and if they are nervous it is because their deposit, though small, is their all. It represents their toil and their sacrifice and their industry and their frugality. It means for them fuel for the coming winter, medicine when sick, and necessities of life when temporarily out of employment. It is for that class of people that postal-savings-bank legislation is intended. Yea, it is for the many more who might be in their class if they were only provided with better opportunities and better inducements to practice frugality. It is this class of people—who cannot know about the bank's assets and who could not judge of them if they did—that make the enormous crowds and clamor loudest at the bank run. They start the whirlpool into which has gone to destruction many a bank that otherwise might have withstood the storm and stress of the times. Upon them demagogues flourish, and into their ears the money quack pours most successfully his vicious nostrums for all banking and currency troubles. If this legislation has no other merit, it would at least relieve the commercial banks from the dangers of their nervousness.



ELMER J. BURKETT,
United States Senator from
Nebraska.—Copyright,
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The Only Way To Stamp Out Stage Indecency.

(Continued from page 205.)

equally, for no one of them could bring about the condition of present theatrical vulgarity without the co-operation of the other two.

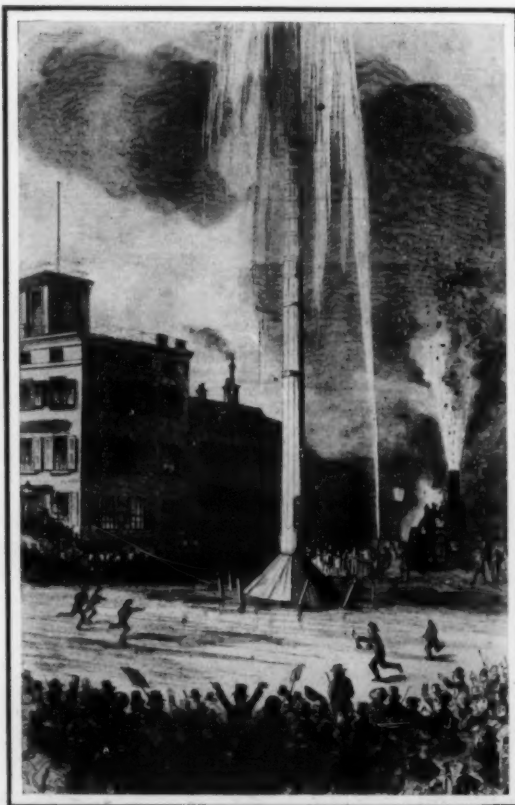
The first indication of the present vogue of theatrical indecency, which has prompted all the churches to sound the danger signal to fathers and mothers of growing families, was the sheath gown. The new fashion was heralded from across the ocean, and the world and his wife, actuated by curiosity, went to the theater to inspect for themselves the bizarre fashion which threatened the women of this country. The epidemic of scantily clad Salomes followed, and finally, when the tolerance of theater-goers had been thoroughly tested by the gradually disappearing costumes of the wriggling dancers, the managers, greedy to reap the harvest of box receipts and eager to obtain the latest sensation, began the new era of vulgarity by introducing into their musical comedies features which would never have been tolerated a few years ago. Now, even the cleanest of musical plays contains some objectionable act or song or dance or joke, which cannot, even by the most liberal-minded, be classed under the elastic title of risqué, but is downright indecent; yet they are not only tolerated, but they are actually laughed at and applauded by audiences of men and women. Aside from the musical plays which are trying desperately to rival those of Paris in vulgarity, the theatrical situation is little different from what it has been for a dozen years, or since "Sappho" made her appearance before the unsuspecting public. The eternal triangle, the other woman, and the war of the sexes have been subjects favored by playwrights since the time of Shakespeare, and the one or two plays based upon sex which are provoking criticism now are no better and no worse than the "Zazas" and "Du Barrys" and even the "Lady Tanquerays" of the past.

The fact that only five plays out of the thirty-two now entertaining audiences in New York are under the ban indicates that the theatrical situation, while deplorably bad, is not entirely hopeless; and when the ministers' advice to parents to exercise a supervision over the young and to look carefully after their companionship has been universally adopted, and when adults realize that for themselves idle curiosity is not an innocent motive when it prompts to the support of that which shames the city, the immoral wave will have met its remedy.

What the country needs is not a public censor, but more Barries, more Frederick Summerson Maughans, and, to cross to the home side of the ocean, we need more Augustus Thomases, Charles Kleins, Mrs.

Frances Hodgson Burnetts, James Forbeses, and even more like Eugene Walter if the latter would permit his unbounded self-conceit to direct his undoubted talent toward depicting the brighter phases of real life rather than the sordid ones.

Rival "The Girl from Rector's," one of the plays under the ban, with a play like "The Music Master," which, although now in its third year, is still able to draw a standing-room audience in a house as large as the Academy of Music, and the former would die a speedy death. A cleaner play than "The Old Homestead" has never been written. In it there is not even a suggestion of evil, yet it ran for twenty years



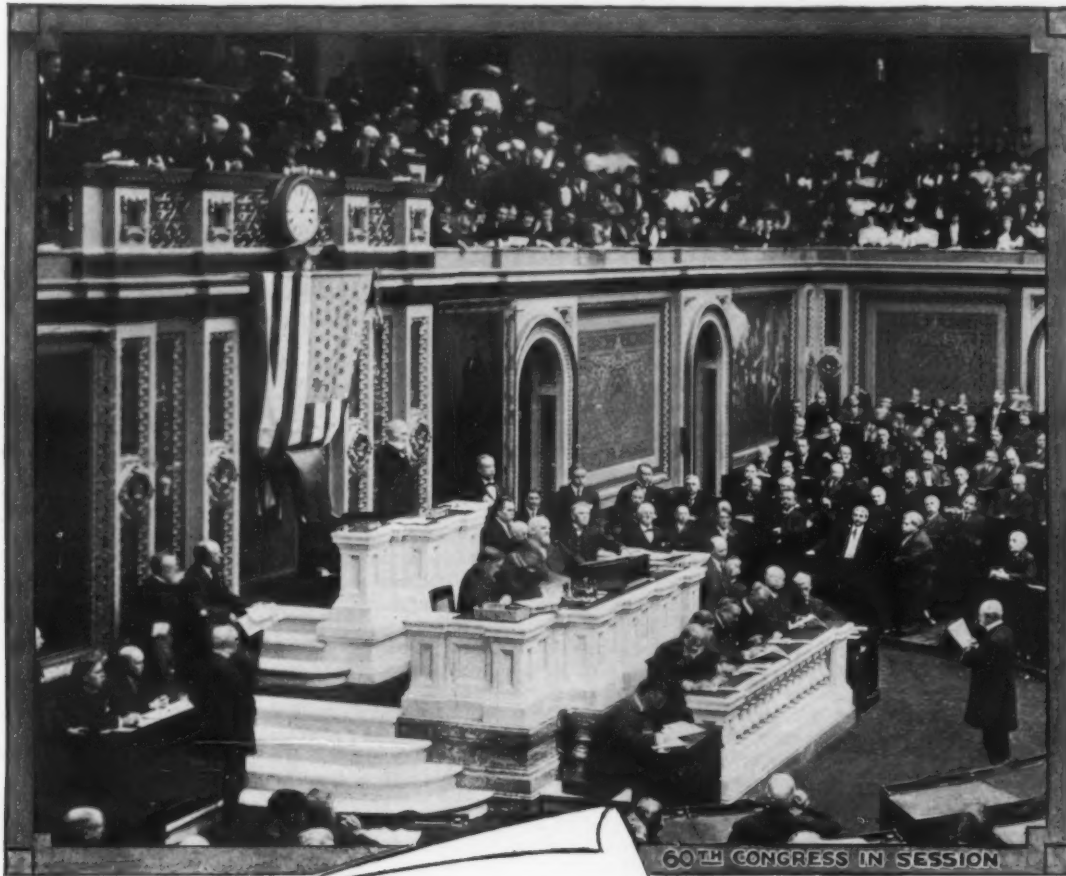
THE RIVALRY OF FIREMEN FIFTY YEARS AGO.
CURIOUS WATER-THROWING CONTEST BETWEEN HAND AND
STEAM FIRE-ENGINES AT THE FIFTH WARD LIBERTY
POLE, NEW YORK, IN 1859.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, March 5th, 1859, and
copyrighted.

at a profit of \$3,000,000 to its producers, and would even now cause serious rivalry to the vulgar entertainments in our theaters. The success of such plays as "The Man from Home," which has played over two hundred consecutive performances at the Astor Theater; "What Every Woman Knows," with Maude Adams, at the Empire, and for which it is almost impossible to obtain seats, so popular is it; "The Traveling Salesman," which has run over two hundred performances and is likely to continue for as many more; "The Fighting Hope," in which Blanche Bates appears; "The Dawn of a To-morrow," in which Eleanor Robson stars; and the unqualified success made by "The Third Degree," "The Gentleman from Mississippi," at the Bijou, the entertaining sociological play, "The Battle," the Hippodrome's spectacles of the cleanest variety, Henry E. Dixey in the home drama, "Mary Jane's Pa," William Gillette in "Samson," Maxine Elliott in "The Chaperon," and, more recently, Julia Marlowe, with her exquisite reading of blank verse in "The Goddess of Reason," a play of the French Revolution, should fully vindicate the public from the manager's charge that immoral plays are demanded by it. As far as I have been able to observe, the public does not demand anything. It simply and stupidly accepts what is offered.

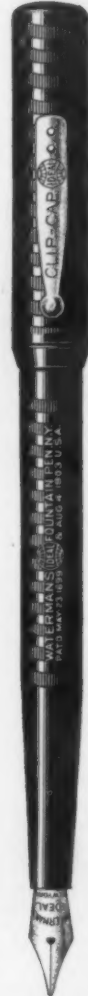
The fault seems to lie largely with the playwright. As I have pointed out, the public will patronize the clean plays if they contain stories of compelling heart interest. The average manager would favor decency if he could make it pay as well as indecency, and the proof of this may be found in the fact that plays are sought eagerly from those playwrights who obtain success without soiling their hands with licentiousness. There is a growing demand for American plays like "The Three of Us," "Salome Jane," "The Man of the Hour," and "The Gentleman from Mississippi"; but, with one or two exceptions, the American dramatist, who promised so much a few years ago, has not risen to his opportunities. He has found that it is comparatively easy to write photographic studies like "Salvation Nell" and "The Easiest Way." Both of these reflect certain phases of life as it is lived in all great cities. He continues to follow the line of least resistance, and to bring forth new types of wretchedness of a sort which entertains slumming parties, who indulge in lower East Side trips without thought or even serious desire to remedy the evils upon which they look so stolidly. When women like Mrs. Fiske refuse to portray a part like "Salvation Nell," and when the public refuses to pay money to witness sordid plays, but demands bright, clean comedy or drama instead, playwrights and managers will soon direct their efforts toward supplying the demand, and the wave of indecency will die a natural death.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker, House of Representatives, Sixtieth Congress, says regarding Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen:
"I did lose the fountain pen which you presented to me some time ago, but I assure you I shall not lose this one. I prize it for its utility."



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Vice-President-Elect Hon. James S. Sherman says:

"... the day before I received it I lost the Waterman that I had carried for a long time and missed it very much." — JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Sixtieth Congress.

From All Dealers

House of Representatives U.S.
Washington, D.C.

Feb. 11, 1909.

L. E. Waterman Co.
173 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen: Having been associated in the House of Representatives Stationary Department for the past twelve years, it has been my pleasure to personally select pens for a great many of the members of Congress, as well as Officers and employees of the House of Representatives; among them being several of the Official Reporters of Debate, and have satisfactorily suited them with the Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Your Clip-Cap attachment is neat and very useful and is, I find, highly appreciated by fountain pen users. To say that Waterman's Ideal pen gives universal satisfaction is simply telling the truth.

Very truly yours,

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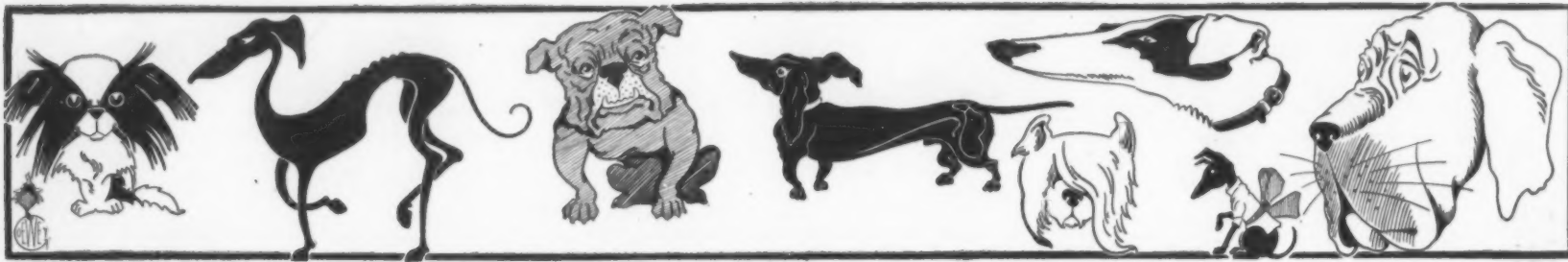
8 SCHOOL ST., Boston

136 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

209 STATE ST., Chicago

734 MARKET ST., San Francisco
12 GOLDEN LANE, London

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sports



SOME PROMINENT DOGS AT THE RECENT EXHIBIT OF THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Caricature sketches by E. A. Goewey.

WELL, it came about just as the wise fans had long expected—the can has been tied to Mr.



"KID" ELBERFELD, OF THE YANKEES.

Harry C. Pulliam, late very active president of the National League of Baseball Clubs. Harry's career has been a short but stormy one, and the chuckles of Messrs. Brush and McGraw can be heard throughout the baseball world. Something over two years ago your old friend, Johnny McGraw, sometimes called "Muggsy," and generally known as "Foxy," clashed with Mr. Harry C. Pulliam, late president, etc., over several questions. He claimed, among other things, that he was not getting a square deal from the umpires, and he was backed up by thousands who saw some of the weird work of the indicator-holders at the Polo Grounds. But it was no use. It was

Pulliam, backed by seven league magnates and every fan west of Penn Yan, against McGraw, and he was sat upon every time he made any sort of a kick. This sort of thing disgusted a lot of people during the season of 1906, and the umpires' work in 1907 and 1908 at times almost took the heart out of the New York baseball public. But McGraw and Brush, his chief,

said little, except when they received that queer decision toward the close of last season that, they felt, robbed them of the pennant. They were game and waited. And the expected happened. The very men who used to stand behind Harry C. Pulliam, late president, etc., finally saw a great light. It took them a long time, but they finally saw. Hence the solemn proceeding of tying the can. And that mirthful sound that vibrated from Marlin Springs to the spot where the National's late president is spending his "indefinite leave of absence" will at least have faint echoes in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati. As a wise man once said, he who laughs last can take his time and smile as long as he likes. It is to be hoped that during the coming season the umpires in the big leagues will realize that they are paid salaries to umpire for every club. Baseball is the squarest sport on earth to-day, but its laws and rules must be evenly enforced. There must be no favorites. Every official should realize that he hasn't a life grip on any office.

At the recent meeting of the National League in Chicago an amendment to the national agreement was ratified by the league, providing that clubs shall be limited in the major leagues to twenty-five players between May 15th and August 20th, and thirty-five players after the latter date. In the class AA leagues they will be limited to sixteen and twenty-five in the same arrangements as regards dates. After considerable discussion it was decided that the dates for postponed games shall be fixed by the home club on the day of postponement. When double-headers are arranged according to this plan the umpires must be notified by the home clubs, in order that they may be on hand without delay of being assigned by the headquarters of the league.

Columbia University's indoor relay athletic carnival, held recently at Madison Square Garden, was productive of two new world's indoor track records as well as many stirring finishes. Harvard won the honors in the one-mile intercollegiate championship relay, while Yale won the first prize in the two-mile intercollegiate event, with Pennsylvania second and Cornell third. Running from scratch in the two-mile handicap, George V. Bonhag, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, lowered Mike Driscoll's world's indoor record of 9:28 2-5 by four-fifths of a second. H. L. Trube, of the N. Y. A. C., set the mile mark at 4:19 4-5.

Alexander Thibau, of the First Regiment, Chicago, won the big amateur Marathon race at the Riverview Rink recently, and set a new world's indoor amateur record for the long grind. Thibau's time was 2:52:51, which is nearly two minutes less than the former record—2:54:45 2-5—which was held by Matthew Maloney, of New York.

"Wid" Conroy has been sold by the Yankees to Washington, for whom he will cover third.

(Continued on page 211.)



"THREE-FINGERED" BROWN, OF THE CUBS.

A Panama Canal of Shoe Polish

AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN INDUSTRY COMPARED WITH SEVERAL OTHER BIG THINGS

By S. M. Bixby

THERE has been much talk about the magnitude of the engineering operations in the Panama Canal zone, and the statistical experts have made frequent use of the dimensions of the big ditch as a comparison for all the big undertakings of the country. It may still surprise some to learn that there are many little-known industries in the United States that can only be talked of in figures of as large denomination as we have to use for the Panama Canal.

Take shoe polish as an example. Everybody uses shoe polish, yet few give it much thought, and facts about its manufacture probably impress most people even less than the question, "Where do the pins go?" Nevertheless, great as is the Panama Canal, with its fifty miles of length and two hundred feet of breadth, there is enough liquid shoe polish made in this country each year to put a high shine on every square foot of its surface (if the surface had a leather finish).

About the middle of January there was a meeting in New York of the principal manufacturers of shoe dressing. During that meeting reports were read that showed the combined output to have been 216,000,000 packages in 1908, and that is enough to give 21,698,427,000 individual shines. All this polish was sold in boxes of an average size of two and a half inches square and five inches high, so if set side by side they would extend from New York to San Francisco and back, in a double line.

Still another graphic illustration of the size of this industry is made by showing that these boxes of shoe polish, piled upon the plot of ground occupied by the famous tower of the Metropolitan Building in New York, would exceed the height of that structure more than twice. As a modern Tower of Babel it should be a success, too, because more than one of the big makers of shoe polish have made their product so familiar in all languages that the confusion of tongues that came upon the ancient tower would have little effect on the shoe polish box tower.

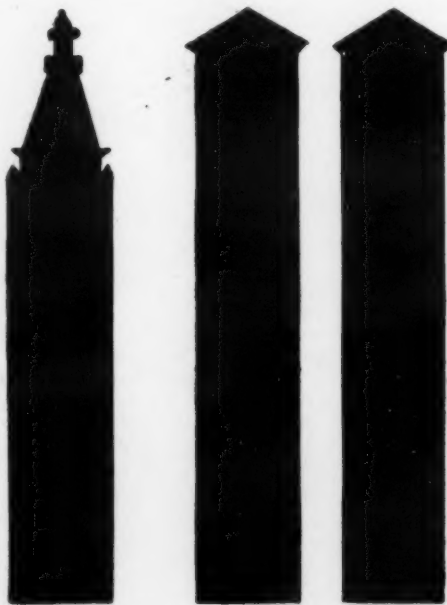
The accompanying charts show relative sizes of some of these size-wonders of the world when compared with the shoe-polish output of the United States.

All of us who have used shoe polish for twenty years or more have seen many improvements in that line. At that time we had not seen the last of oil or tallow as a leather preservative and beautifier, and about that time an imported blacking made of lamp-black, vinegar, molasses, and water was considered as good as could be made. Long and tiresome labor would produce a very faint shine.

Next came a tin box with the same ingredients reduced to a paste. This was used mostly by men and boys, and required a ready flow of saliva (and sometimes of profanity, too), together with vigorous elbow action. Still later came the alcohol varnish, which gave a quick and brilliant shine. Unfortunately, the alcohol and the varnish would crack the

lowed by a paste that also had to be rubbed to its final finish. The next step was to combine the materials of liquid and paste into a paste, which was done so satisfactorily that it is even now a big seller, but it has the serious objection of soiling the clothing if the least dampness is in the air.

In the spring of 1908, at the instance of the National Association of Morocco Manufacturers, an investigation was made in thirty cities among the leading shoe dealers. This brought out the fact that there was still no shoe dressing on the market made especially for leather tanned by the chrome process: The greater part of the shoe leather of to-day is tanned by the chrome process, as is shown by the popularity of glazed-kid, also called vici-kid, box-calf, gun-metal, tan-colored leathers, etc. This seemed an

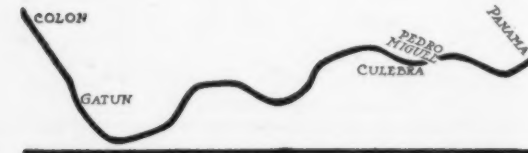


METROPOLITAN TOWER, 672 FEET HIGH, ABOUT 100 FEET SQUARE AT BASE.

THE BOXES REQUIRED FOR SHOE POLISH MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR WOULD BUILD TWO TOWERS LARGER THAN THE METROPOLITAN.

shoes to pieces in a few weeks, and the saving in labor was dearly paid for in the destruction of leather.

Then came a shellac dressing of a little more merit, but with the same effect on the leather as alcohol varnish. This was followed by the combination polishes, where a liquid is applied and rubbed down and fol-



A STRIP OF SHOE POLISH 50 MILES LONG AND 200 FEET WIDE AS COMPARED WITH THE PANAMA CANAL.

important matter, and it at once received the careful attention of the leading manufacturer of shoe polishes in this country. He put his chemists at work and had them consult with the chemists of the leather manufacturers to such good purpose that a perfect friction liquid is now being made. And it took seven months of careful experiments and thorough tests.

The ideal shoe polish, which may be said to rank "AaA-1" (Double AA-One), as the commercial agencies say, is now made of oil to soften and benefit the leather, wax to coat it and receive the high burnished effect, and a small amount of dye to touch up scarred spots and restore color. This kind of polish, being flowed on, does not coat the leather enough to ever rub off on the clothing.

There will be other improvements in shoe dressing as in everything else as time goes on, but with the above facts in mind it appears that shoe polish seems to be more than holding its own in this age of progress.

FINANCIAL

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say that he agrees with Jasper generally in what he says about the good that corporations do, yet, he asks, is it deniable that some of the great corporations resort to any measures, even illegal ones, to overcome obstacles? He asks me if I have observed that, in the testimony in the government case against the American Sugar Refining Company, it was charged that the company, by using a fraudulent device on the weighing scales, defrauded the government. A special agent of the Treasury Department testified, my correspondent adds, that when he discovered the fraudulent device on the scales, an employé of the sugar company attempted to bribe him. "Is not this evidence," says my correspondent, "that the great corporations are ready almost to commit a crime in order to accomplish their purposes?" This is a fair question and I do not hesitate to reply, though the special agent referred to was shown to have been formerly employed in a poolroom and on the race-track. It has been charged in other corporation trials that the so-called trusts were guilty of illegal acts, but no testimony has been produced to show that the directing minds of any of these corporations were cognizant of the wrongdoings of their employés.

I can readily imagine that a subordinate in any establishment, in the interests of his employers, might go far beyond the right in attempting to accomplish a purpose. This does not mean that his attitude represents that of his employers. On the contrary, it is more than likely that they would have promptly rebuked him for his mistake if they had known of it. From the selfish standpoint obedience to the law is the best policy. As Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, in his address before the State Bar Association, recently pointed out, the corporations, even more than private individuals, are anxious to obey the law, because they find that this brings them greater satisfaction, greater security, and in the end better results.

There are times when a law seems to work injustice and when one feels that with propriety he has a right to evade it if he can. We have just had a notable instance in the case of Senator Knox. After his appointment as the head of Taft's Cabinet was announced, it was discovered that a section of the Constitution stood in his way, because it provided that no Senator during his term should be appointed to any civil office whose emoluments had been increased during that term. Mr. Knox, as Senator, voted to increase the salary of the Secretary of State, and therefore he could not become Secretary of State without violating the Constitution. Mr. Taft wanted Mr. Knox at the head of his Cabinet, and clever lawyers at once pointed out that it would be easy to avoid the constitutional provision by having the Senate repeal the bill to increase the salary of the Secretary of State and to re-enact it after Mr. Knox's appointment and confirmation.

Of course this is simply an evasion of the law, but one which seems to be abundantly justified. Yet if a corporation were charged with doing a thing of this kind, or if a railway were found guilty of a technical violation of the law, the heaviest penalty would be visited upon it and it would be denounced by muck-rakers from one end of the land to the other. I believe that the railways and the corporations of this country, and the people generally, are in favor of obedience to the law. Our prosperity itself is an evidence that we are a law-abiding people, for a nation does best when capital, as well as labor, has freedom and liberty of action within reasonable limits. The people are beginning to take this view of the question and to set the demagogues and the muck-rakers to the rear, instead of putting them to the front. I have said before that this is the most encouraging and wholesome sign of the times, and, as this fact impresses itself upon our legislators in the respective States, and upon our members of Congress, upon Cabinet officers and the President himself, the shadow of hard times will fade away and we will once more feel the thrill of returning prosperity.

One of my readers has sent me the resolutions passed last December by the Cairo Commercial Club, of Cairo, Ill. They are worth reading and thinking over, and for that reason I make room for them. They are as follows:

Whereas, This club believes in the great possibilities of the United States as the greatest and most prosperous country on earth; we believe in just and reasonable laws, and a reasonable enforcement of same; we believe that same are enacted for use, when required, in bettering the moral, financial, industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, transportation, labor, and individual conditions; and

Whereas, We believe that public sentiment, which is responsible for the enactment and enforcement of legislation, has been worked up to such an extent in advocating legislative enactment and enforcement that its usefulness has been impaired and the progress of our country checked to a considerable degree; and we believe that sentiment could be further encouraged until greater business depression would result, the wheels of progress stopped, and our country forced into a state of decline; and

Whereas, While laws are enacted for use in bettering general conditions, and, when prudently and cautiously used, are beneficial, yet we believe that a strict enforcement of unfair and unjust laws would keep the people of this country so busily engaged in defending themselves that no time or thought could be spared for the conduct of business or private affairs; and

Whereas, We believe in our two great national political parties, in their efforts for political prestige, and that they should unite their efforts in bringing back confidence, prosperity, and good cheer to our business interests; and

Whereas, We believe that, while present laws are being tried out, the people should unite in prudent and cautious consideration of the enactment of new laws and the enforcement thereof; and

Whereas, We believe that further law enactment and law enforcement will result in the disclosure that the patrons of capital, transportation, manufacturing and industrial interests, as well as labor and individual interests, are all to some extent violators of the law, thereby causing further unrest

(Continued on page 210.)

FINANCIAL

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HE LEARNED TOO MUCH.

Teacher (to stupid pupil)—"For what is Pisa noted?"

Stupid pupil—"For—for"

Bright little scholar (prompting in a whisper)—"Leaning tower."

Stupid pupil (eagerly)—"Linen towels."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

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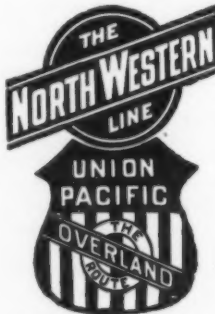
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Hydrophobia.

"Wot's hydrophobia?" asked Weary Watkins, as he spelled out the article in the piece of newspaper which he had picked up.

"It means hatred of water," replied his pal, "and it is a fatal disease." "Then run for a doctor," cried Weary, as he fell back with a groan. "I'm a dead man."—Pearson's Weekly.

New Idea

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It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success, and happiness.

A Wisconsin couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak, and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (Delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and, believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were relieved of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but relief increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they boiled Postum according to directions on package, until it was dark and rich, they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 209.)

and a continuation of the disturbed conditions now existing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Cairo Commercial Club respectfully request all Senators and Representatives of Illinois, in the national and State Legislatures, to support all legislation, in so far as it can be done without injury to their constituents, having a tendency to diminish and discontinue hostility toward corporations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Cairo Commercial Club urge upon all State, county, and municipal bodies to lend their aid in every way possible to help re-establish confidence and a speedy return of the prosperous days heretofore enjoyed; and be it further

Resolved, That at least ten thousand copies of these resolutions be printed for distribution by the club and its members, and that they be placed in the hands of the manufacturing, jobbing, and business interests of our city, with request that they be distributed with their correspondence.

The best proof of the good faith of the corporations is their publicly expressed eagerness to accept unusual conditions from the constituted authorities if they will only be permitted to do business unmolested. The National Harvester Company, a so-called trust, has offered to submit to public control its business in Kansas and the regulation of its prices by the Supreme Court or a Public Utility Commission of that State. This is precisely what the Standard Oil Company had previously sought to do in Missouri. What better evidence could we have of the good faith of the corporations than their desire to do business in the fairest and openest way? There should be no difficulty in regulating the so-called trusts if the legislative authorities would take the matter up from a practical and sensible standpoint, instead of from the view of notoriety-seeking demagogues and muck-rakers.

There is no mistaking the feeling of hopefulness manifesting itself in commercial, industrial, and financial circles all over the country. It may not signify an immediate return of prosperity, but it shows that the business situation is improving, that the temper of the people is better, and that optimism is making headway. If the tariff agitation is not prolonged, and if this great question of such vital importance to all the people

Poultry Secrets Disclosed!

WE offer to all poultry raisers the essential knowledge and secret methods of many of the most successful poultrymen of America. As a rule these secrets have been guarded with extreme care, for it is on them that the great successes have been built. They have cost years of labor and thousands of dollars. They will cost YOU only a trifle and a few minutes to write us.

How We Obtained These Secrets

Michael K. Boyer, our poultry editor, has had exceptional opportunities and the closest friendship with poultrymen all over the country. They have freely told him many of their most jealously treasured secrets, many others we have bought, and this scattered material, together with several of Mr. Boyer's own valued methods, has now been collected in book form. It must be clearly understood that every secret printed has been obtained in an honorable way.

Dr. Woods' Egg Food Secret

Dr. P. T. Woods authorizes the publication of his system for producing large quantities of sterile eggs for market. Every poultryman who raises eggs for market must know Dr. Woods' method to be up with the times and every householder who supplies only his or her own table will appreciate an increased quantity of the highest quality eggs for table use.

Secret of Fertile Eggs

Boyer's secret of securing fertile eggs by alternating males we believe is worth \$100 to any big producer of eggs for hatching, either for his own incubators or selling to others for fancy stock. It is something new, and the diagrammatic illustration furnished by Mr. Boyer makes the matter so plain that the novice can easily understand it. This system is already practiced or about to be introduced in many of the largest poultry plants in the country.

I. K. Felch's Mating Secret

Many years ago Mr. Felch, one of the best known figures in the poultry world, published his breeding chart, but later, realizing its great importance and value to him, he withdrew it and kept the information for himself. He has now given Mr. Boyer permission to use this system and it is included in this book.

Secret of Feed at 15c a Bushel

An enterprising poultryman has been advertising this secret for \$5.00 and pleading those who buy it not to disclose it to any one else; it has, however, long been known to a few poultrymen, Mr. Boyer among them, and the method is fully explained in "Poultry Secrets."

So-Called "Systems" Explained

A number of "systems" and secret recipes have been and still are sold at high prices. Some are good, but not new; some are new but of little value. Some are worth the money paid for them. Poultry Secrets gives the facts.

Selecting The Laying Hens

Since the production of eggs is the very basis of the poultry industry, the ability to tell the laying hens in the flock quickly, without the aid of trap nests, will put dollars in your pocket. Do not keep on feeding the robber hens.

Of course we cannot go to the length of saying that all the information in the book is new to everyone. It is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the Egyptians were hatching eggs by artificial heat centuries ago; but we do say that to the great majority of poultrymen these secrets are unknown.

Poultry Department of Farm Journal

Farm Journal for thirty years has conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. Besides this strong section, which of itself makes the paper valuable to every chicken owner, its other departments are ably conducted and widely quoted. It is the standard farm and home paper of the country, with already more than three million readers. It is clean, bright, intensely practical, boiled down, cream, not skim-milk. Its editors and contributors know what they are talking about, and quit when they have said it. It is for the gardener, fruit man, stockman, trucker, farmer, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. It is illustrated and well printed on good paper. It has not a medical or trashy advertisement in it. Its more than half million subscribers pay five and ten years ahead—a very remarkable fact. We will send you a copy of

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Is this cock properly held? "Poultry Secrets" tells you how to carry fowls, and scores of secrets far more important and hitherto unrevealed.

Here are a Few More of the Secrets

- 1 Secret of the Philo System.
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- 3 Proctor's salt secret.
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- 6 Hunter's Secret of Success.
- 7 Gowell's fattening secret.
- 8 Burnham's system of mating fowls.
- 9 Brackenburgh's secret of scalded ovals.
- 10 Secret recipes of chick feed; practically the same food as is now sold on the market at a high rate.
- 11 Secret of 200 eggs per hen per year.
- 12 Woods' secret of saving weak incubator chicks.
- 13 Secret of telling age of poultry.
- 14 Secret of preserving eggs—the only safe way.
- 15 Secret of coloring fed broilers.
- 16 Secret of fattening turkeys.
- 17 Incubator secrets.
- 18 Broody hen secrets.
- 19 An exposure of the methods employed by some fanciers to kill the fertility of hatching eggs.

There are scores of others

We will pay \$10.00 for any secret not in the book provided it is practical and valuable.

If it is something both good and new a check for Ten Dollars will be sent at once. In submitting secrets address all communications to

is treated with that conservatism, thoughtfulness, and care it deserves, nothing but a crop failure can prevent a restoration of prosperous conditions before the close of the current year. There are those who are seriously concerned over the growing deficit of the Federal government, and who realize that this may prove a source of no little embarrassment to the new administration, as it did during Cleveland's term, when it had much to do with the severe business depression then experienced. With money as easy and plentiful as it is, the outlook is more reassuring, and if Congress would only dispose of the tariff-revision matter, it might do much to improve the business outlook.

Cayuga, Auburn, N. Y.: Chicago railway stocks are a fair speculation for a long pull. The company has not had time to demonstrate the full extent of its earnings, but they are increasing.

M., Bridgeport, Conn.: Amalgamated Copper, paying 2 per cent., is only attractive because of the possibilities that it will pay more with an improvement of business conditions. Many anticipate that this improvement will follow soon after Taft's inauguration; others think it must wait until the tariff agitation ceases, and until the outlook for the crops is known to be favorable.

A., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company 6 per cent. convertibles, offered by Harris & Co., are a fairly safe investment. I would not call them gilt edged. 2. The Allis-Chalmers 5s at 83 are worth having. 3. The Int. Harvester is pretty heavily capitalized. It looks as if insiders have been advancing the stock, while taking advantage of higher prices to unload.

Safety, Cincinnati, Ohio: 1. You will not find any profit in dealing with tipsters who offer to make your fortune if you will let them invest your money. If you have no one with whom to advise, deal with some high-class reputable banking house connected with the New York Stock Exchange, which will advise you conservatively and keep you posted in reference to anything that may happen to affect your investments. Schmidt & Gallatin, 111 Broadway, New York, are glad to keep their customers advised, and make a specialty of high-class pref. stock and bond investments. They invite correspondence from my readers, and you are at

liberty in writing to mention Jasper. 2. I would not sacrifice the Wabash Pittsburgh bonds, as new securities will probably be issued to take their place, under the plan to take over the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the Wabash Pittsburgh properties.

Bonds, New Orleans, La.: 1. It is a common thing for those who are promoting bond sales to give out that a new issue has been over-subscribed, when, in fact, not half the amount offered has been taken. This is done to stimulate purchases by the public, and is a shabby trick. Before the panic we were told that a number of bond issues had been over-subscribed, but when the depression came it was revealed that the underwriting syndicates, which had to be dissolved, were loaded up with securities which the public had not taken. 2. A first mortgage 4 per cent. railroad bond is offered, on a basis that will net 5½ per cent. to the purchaser, by Megargel & Co., bankers, 5 Nassau Street, New York. This is quite an unusual offer, and it would pay you to write to the firm for particulars.

B., Albany, N. Y.: 1. American Wool pref., while it pays 7 per cent., has not earned its full dividends during the past year, but will undoubtedly do so with a revival of business. It does not look as cheap as American Chile pref., which pays 6 per cent. and sells a little above 90. There is only \$3,000,000 of this, and the common stock ahead of the pref., of which there is \$6,000,000, earns and pays about 18 per cent. a year. I called attention to the merits of Chile common when it sold at between 70 and 80, and it is now selling at 190 and is not dear. 2. I think Standard Oil is safer than Chicago Gas, and better for a long-time investment. 3. C. C. C. and St. L., a Vanderbilt road which formerly paid 4 per cent. dividends regularly, and which in good times ought to earn and pay twice as much, offers an attractive speculation for a long pull.

Y., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The proposed guarantee of 4 per cent. on Wisconsin pref. provides that the holders of the pref. shall give up their voting rights as long as the guarantee is not in default. This is not an unqualified guarantee, and I do not see why such a requirement should be made, unless holders of the common are anxious to dominate the situation. 2. President Green of the National Biscuit Company, in his annual report, showed that the falling off in business during the past year was slight in spite of the general business depression, while the number of customers of the company was increased. This company is one of the best-managed of all the industrials. 3. One of the most conservative of the financial letters sent out by the leading bankers and brokers of New York is the "Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Company, 42 Broadway. It would help you to read this regularly every week. It will be sent you without charge if you will write to Bache & Company for it, and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 211.)



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From the sun-capped summits of the Cascade Mountains to the Columbia River on the line of the Northern Pacific in Eastern Washington are some of the best irrigated lands in the West. Excellent opportunities for the young man, or any man, to acquire and develop a home.

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Northern Pacific Railway

One-way colonist fares effective March 1 to April 30, 1909: \$33 from Chicago; \$30.50 from St. Louis; \$25 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha to Western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

Very low Homeseekers' round-trip fares on first and third Tuesdays of each month to many points in the Northwest. Why not better yourself, young man?

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Dept. I



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 210.)

B. Worcester, Mass.: American Woolen is not earning more than half the dividend on the pref. Before the panic it was earning as much as 4 per cent. on the common. If the market has much of a recession the common will be attractive for a long pull.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: I have not recommended the wireless telegraph stocks, because no foundation patent has been issued covering the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy, and any number of companies are therefore embarking in the business. The companies selling stock are all over-capitalized.

B. Orangeburg, S. C.: You can get the information you seek in reference to "The method of buying stocks, etc., on margin through brokers, their usual commission, etc." by addressing John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City, and mentioning Jasper. Z. Beaver Dam, Wis.: Southern Railway pref. paid dividends at a time when railroads generally were prosperous and before oppressive legislation was enacted by the Southern States. With an improvement in business conditions and a more wholesome public sentiment, Southern pref. should resume dividends. Prominent holders of Southern unloaded at a handsome profit while dividends were being paid, and were not averse to lower prices, so that they could buy back what they sold. It is said that they have accumulated stock throughout the decline.

Colorado: 1. Int. Mer. Marine 4 1/2 bonds are fairly well secured and are not dear. A number of industrial bonds are being bought freely, because of their generous returns. Havana Tobacco 5s around 60 are perhaps the best speculation. 2. I do not regard the Colorado Southern refunding 4 1/2s as gilt edged. They are a fair investment around 98, not by any means safer than the 4 1/2 certificates offered by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, amply secured by first mortgages on New York real estate. At par these are as good as any bond in the gilt-edged class. If you will write to the Trust Company for particulars and mention Jasper, you will be well satisfied that what I say is justified.

L. St. Paul: 1. The losses you have suffered by following Lawson's tips are what you might have expected. His Trinity mine, of which he made so many boasts, has just been shut down. I would take what I could get out of the proposition. 2. You will have greater peace of mind if you will put your money in bonds of unquestioned value. These will pay you from 3 1/4 to 6 per cent. Bonds of the city of St. Louis pay as high as 4 per cent., and municipal bonds of Western and Southern cities pay considerably more. A house that deals largely in securities of this class, and to whom you can write for its special bond offerings covering many States, is the William R. Compton Company, 237 Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Seven Per Cent., Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. Prosperous concerns that need cash in their business sometimes prefer to sell a small amount of their stock on a generous basis in order to get needed funds rather than to borrow at their bankers. This explains, too, why pref. stocks of good industrial firms often sell on a 7 per cent. basis. The corporations are willing to pay according to their earnings, and by dealing with the general public they can get better and larger opportunities. 2. A business house of good standing offers its 7 per cent. stock with a guarantee to repurchase it within two years at an advance of 10 per cent. This is not a Wall Street proposition, but particulars, with references, will be given to any interested party who will address "President, Box 314, Madison Square, New York City," and mention Jasper.

S. St. Paul, Minn.: A number of readers have asked my opinion about the Dominion Copper Company plan of reorganization. I have examined the report made on the property by mining experts, and

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The World's Masterpiece of watch manufacture—the Burlington Special—now sold direct to the public at its rock-bottom, no-trust price (and besides without middlemen).

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am confirmed in the belief that it has value, though because of the low-grade ore, profits would be minimized with copper at its present low price. With a return of prosperous conditions and higher prices for copper, Dominion, because of its enormous ore bodies, ought to be a money-maker. The bondholders have a right to foreclose and take the property, and I am surprised that they do not do it. The heaviest bondholders tell me that they have consented to the proposed plan of reorganization to satisfy the shareholders; and the fact that the bondholders, under the plan, must give up their bonds for stock of the new company at par, makes me believe that the new stock will have value. Otherwise the bondholders would not accept it in place of a first lien on the property. Stockholders who pay one dollar per share on their stock get bonds for the cash they put in. These bonds are a lien on the earnings ahead of the stock which present bondholders must accept. Under the circumstances, there is nothing for stockholders to do, if they would preserve their equity in the property, but to pay the assessment and take bonds and new stock.

(Continued on page 213.)

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sports.

(Continued from page 208.)

Last summer, when Frank Bowerman was out scouting for the Doves, he saw Bush play and promptly wired Dovey, "Cop Bush." Dovey replied, "Detroit has." There's brevity for you.

It is estimated that there are now more than 200,000 active users of automobiles in the United States.

Cambridge, Mass., is the only city in this country, with a population of 75,000 or over, that has not at some time furnished a baseball club to organized baseball, and to-day is the only city outside of Paterson, N. J., with a population of over 90,000, without a club in some minor or major league. This is the more interesting from the fact that but twelve cities in the country with 50,000 or over are now outside of organized ball.

Alfredo de Oro gave Comedian Eddie Foy a handicap of fifteen in a forty-point match at three-cushions in New York the other night and won, forty to thirty-eight. Well, this makes it look as if E. Foy can play billiards, anyway.

"I've got all the best of it," said Bresnahan recently. "If I can finish anywhere above eighth I'll have improved over last season's record of the team." Philosophical old Roger, same as ever! We hope you'll make good. St. Louis is one of the best baseball towns on the map, and Bresnahan can win out if the "Show me" anvil chorus, most of whom are pass users, will only give him a couple of months' leeway.

Pitcher Weimer, recently reinstated by the national commission on condition that he pay a fine of \$150, has requested the New York management to pay his fine. If the Giants did this it would be contrary to baseball law, but even if it were not, they would not do it, as it was Weimer who, in the hour of need, refused to join the McGraw team when traded by the Reds, and went playing outlaw ball instead. If this fine keeps Weimer out of the game permanently there will be considerable satisfaction among some New York fans.

Next season National League umpires will have power to order players off the field, but no jurisdiction to fine them. How awful! And will Umpires Klem and Johnson be permitted to order bribers from the field should they again approach them?

Lewis Tewanima, the youthful Hopi student at the Carlisle Indian School, has jumped into fame in the last year because of his remarkable long-distance running. At the Olympic Marathon in London, Tewanima, who had badly swollen knees, and who evidently suffered agonies throughout the race, came in ninth. Recently he won the big Pastime Club race of ten miles in New York City with ease over a big field.

Sunday baseball is proving popular in the cities where the clubs have shown up well. Since Indianapolis won the American Association championship the Sunday baseball law in Indiana has been

repealed. Almost the same thing happened in Detroit last year. The law was not repealed, but the city fathers could not find it in their hearts to punish a championship team. The State supreme court of Kansas has also decided that it is legal to play baseball on Sunday. Justice Porter, in his decision, held that baseball is a national sport and has no immoral tendencies.

Coach Marc Catlin, of Iowa University, recently announced his resignation from the football team at the end of the year. He has been connected with the university three years as coach. The man likely to succeed him is John G. Griffith, now assistant coach, the man who played full-back on the Hawkeye team of 1900, which beat Chicago.

Several people have asked if Mike Donlin is a good actor. You bet he is, and if he and his press agent can only keep up their work a little longer Mike

will probably get that raise of a few thousands that he is after. He acts the holdout so well that even McGraw is beginning to think he's in earnest. Oh, shades of Thespis!

This is the season of the year when each and every baseball team in the country is a pennant winner. Managers modestly refrain from claiming the world's championship until after the spring practice has started. Then there will be sixteen sure winners.

Nancy Hanks, former champion of the trotting turf, was hostess at a reception at Hamburg Place stud on Lincoln's birthday. The reception was the unique plan of John E. Madden to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the martyred President, the noted mare having been named for the mother of Abraham Lincoln. At the celebration, in the presence of several hundred people, Madden christened the yearling daughter of the mare, Mary Todd, in honor of Lincoln's wife.

The All-American baseball team, which has been playing a series of games in Honolulu and the Orient, returned home recently. The ball players are enthusiastic over the cordial manner in which they were welcomed everywhere and the financial success of their trip. They were victorious in all but three of the forty games played, losing two at Manila and one at Honolulu.

This is what the Chicago Inter-Ocean baseball man has to say about next year's National League race: "The Giants appear to have about an equal chance with the Cubs of winning the pennant, although Chance's men should be made slight favorites because of their past performances. The Pittsburgh team will hardly make such a good race as it did last year."

Unquestionably Jack Meyers, who is a fine hitter and is said to have a very powerful throwing arm, will be given plenty of opportunity to show what he can do early in the year, and in addition to him McGraw is thoroughly satisfied that Snodgrass will be of major league caliber this year, and also expects that Wilson will prove his ability to be a member of a championship team.

(Continued on page 213.)



MC GRAW—"HONEST, HARRY, YOU DON'T KNOW HOW SORRY I AM TO SEE THAT CAN TIED TO YOU."

Cartoon by E. A. Goewey.



TAKE 2 WEEKS
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EASTER VACATION

Sail by the S. S. "OCEANA" 8,000 super b tons
From New York, Saturday, April 3, for

BERMUDA Stay 2 days—see the Easter Lilies in bloom under sunny skies

ST. THOMAS A few hours' stop to allow visits to the delightful places of interest.

PORTO RICO Remain 2 days, one of them Easter Sunday.

CUBA Havana—almost 2 days to enjoy its many attractions.

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Rates, from \$90 up, secure transportation, meals and accommodations.
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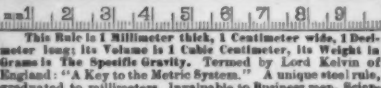
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE FREQUENCY with which I receive inquiries from those who have suffered by their unfortunate and unexpected experience with assessment-insurance associations surprises me. For over ten years I have advised my readers that in the end assessment insurance was bound to be disappointing. Each year has had its crop of failures. While the old-line companies have been constantly put under stronger safeguards, the assessment associations have been fighting against supervising. The old-line companies have, therefore, constantly become stronger, until at present it is a very rare thing to hear of one that is unable to meet its responsibilities.

At the outset it costs somewhat more to take a straight-life policy than it does to join an assessment association, but for the additional expenditure one gets an added permanent value, increasing year by year, in his policy. Under the laws of New York the policy-holder is entitled every year to dividends. I have in mind a friend who has been insured for over twenty years and whose policy is now paid up and costs him nothing, and every year he receives the dividend his policy has earned. If he had been in an assessment association the cost of his insurance would have been constantly increasing. I need not add that he is very happy that he took a straight-life policy and has his two thousand dollars of life insurance paid for forever and gets a snug little dividend every year.

B. Amsbury, Pa.: Life insurance ought never to be coupled with speculation. A great many attempts to float life-insurance companies by distributing stock have been made, but in most instances without signal success. It is better to pay for your insurance in the soundest company you can find, and leave speculation to Wall Street.

H. Kansas: The company to which you refer was established about forty years ago, but has not developed such growth and prosperity as might naturally have been expected and as other companies have had. Its expenses are high and its business does not appear to be increasing. In such a matter I should prefer to have a policy in one of the strongest companies I could find.

M. Carrolltown, Ga., and W. Cleveland, O.: 1. I do not see that anything remains for the policyholders in the Washington Life to do, if they have carried their policies for any length of time, but to accept the transfer to the Pittsburgh Life, though the latter is not one of the oldest companies, having been organized as late as 1903. It appears to have capital and enterprise behind it, however. The receivership of the Washington Life may complicate affairs. 2. I do not regard the Southern company you speak of with favor.

L. Louisville, Ky.: 1. The Home Life is an old and conservatively managed company. There is no reason why you should change your policy. The last annual report showed a large gain in assets and in surplus. 2. Under your circumstances you ought to carry a little life insurance. At the age of twenty your annual premium would be less than fifty cents a week for a policy of \$1,000 ordinary life. If at any time you were compelled to drop the policy, you could get a paid-up policy or a continued insurance or a small amount of cash.

Hermit

Do You Want a Bicycle?

IF YOU do, don't wait. You can have a ten days' free trial. Write for their special offer to the "Mead Cycle Company, Department C 273, Chicago, Ill.," and say that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



A \$500,000 FIRE IN CHICAGO.

RUINS OF THE WABASH RAILROAD FREIGHT HOUSES RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FLAMES—TWO LIVES WERE LOST.—A. P. Rissler.

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QUALITY IS ALWAYS FOUND IN

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THE
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S
WHISKEY

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FOOD LAW

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Money in Chickens.

PERHAPS in no other line of business can a man, woman, or boy make so much money on a little capital as by raising poultry. All the secrets of the business are given in a book called "Poultry Secrets," published by the Farm Journal, 1099 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A copy of "Poultry Secrets," with the Farm Journal for two years, will be sent to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who will send fifty cents to the Farm Journal and mention that he reads LESLIE'S.



HE—"That handsome girl over there made a fool of me two years ago."

HIS FRIEND—"I felt sure that something happened in your past life that you had never quite got over."

No More Hard Work.

SINCE the invention of a little water motor, which any one can attach to a faucet or hose having water pressure, no one need wear his or her life out running small tool machinery, or washing or sewing machines. The little motor does all the hard work. An interesting story about these motors, their cost and operation, etc., is embraced in a booklet called the "Theory and Design of Water Motors." A copy will be sent free to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, who will write to the Divine Water Motor Company, Department 2, Utica, N. Y., and ask for it, mentioning LESLIE'S.

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Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.

A Splendid Periodical.

(From the Athens (Ga.) Banner, January 15th.)
MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB, of this city, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, is paid high tribute in an article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY this month. This article occupies a leading position in that splendid periodical.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, HALL OF RECORDS, THE CITY OF NEW YORK, January 7, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond," comprising The City of New York, will be open for public inspection, examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open to and including the 31st day of March, 1909.

During the time that the books are open for public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the Main Office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 31 Chambers street, Hall of Records.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.

Applications for the reduction of real estate assessments must be in writing and should be upon blanks furnished by the Department.

Applications for the correction of the personal assessments of corporations must be filed at the main office of the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York at the office of the Department in the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 a. m. and 12 noon.

LAWSON PURDY, President;
FRANK RAYMOND,
JAMES J. TULLY,
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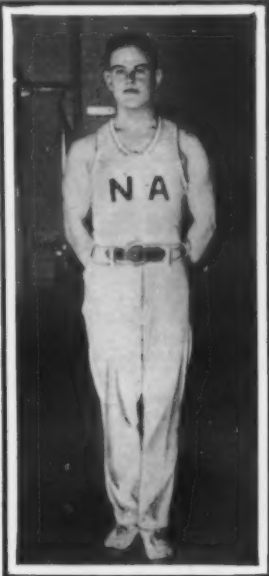
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In the World of Sports



PROMINENT INDOOR ATHLETES OF THE DAY.

GEORGE BONHAG,
Irish-American A. C., who made a new world's indoor record of 9.27 4-5 for the two-mile run in the Columbia University games, at Madison Square Garden, February 13th.—*Bushnell.*

H. L. TRUBE,
New York A. C., who established a new world's indoor record of 4.19 2-5 for the mile run at the Columbia games, February 13th.—*Bushnell.*

MIDSHIPMAN WADDINGTON,
Star all-round athlete of United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and captain of the gymnastic team.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

(Continued from page 211.)

Forty-four thousand seating capacity is what Contractor and Builder Foster claims for the Polo Grounds, New York, now that the improvements and additions are virtually completed.

Detroit's 1909 pitching staff is principally made up of Eddies and Georges. The Tiger Eds are Killian, Lafitte, Summers, and Willett; and the Georges are Mullin, Winter, and Suggs. Brilliant Bill Donovan and Recruit Ralph Works are the other flingers who will be relied on by Hugh Jennings to carry

the Tigers to their third consecutive American League pennant.

Conditions have been announced for the second annual lawn-tennis championships in singles and doubles for the republic of Mexico, to be held at the Mexico Country Club, commencing April 5th. Entries are to close April 2d. Paul D. McQuiston, Avenue Cinco de Mayo, City of Mexico, is receiving the entries. Arrangements have been made whereby a special Pullman will be run from San Antonio to the City of Mexico.
E. A. GOEWEY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 211.)

B., Buffalo, N. Y.: During the depression all coal properties have suffered. Pittsburgh Coal is a large corporation with great possibilities, if business in the iron and coal lines revives. The pref. is a fair speculation.

S., Dorchester, Mass.: Your question is not in reference to Wall Street matters, and I am not posted as to land values in Winnipeg. That section is having wonderful growth, and while property is high it will sell higher if well located. I do not say this with authority.

S., Bradford, Pa.: 1. I do not regard the 6 per cent. bonds of the Mobile Portland Cement and Coal Co. as an investment. You will observe that the proceeds of the bond sale are to be used to construct a cement plant. Much money has been made in this line of business, but the proposition is a new venture which has yet to disclose its earning capacity. 2. I regard Western Maryland as a fair speculation.

S., San Francisco, Cal.: 1. American Malt at 52, paying 5 per cent., yields nearly 9 1/2 per cent. to the purchaser. American Woolen pref. at 95 yields a little over 7 per cent. 2. The 8 per cent. first-mortgage loans are offered by William C. McLelland, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex., and are on improved real estate in Houston. You might write him for his references, which seem to be very good, as they include a number of prominent banks. **A., Atlanta, Ga.:** 1. Usually by the time that an increased dividend is paid on a stock insiders have discounted its rise and taken advantage of the advance to market their holdings. If I had a good profit in Chicago Gas I would take it. 2. It might be difficult for you to find a good mortgage for as small an amount as one or two hundred dollars. Some realty companies offer bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward, paying 6 per cent. Write to the New York Central Realty Company, Suite 1180, 1328 Broadway, New York City, for their booklets concerning the 6 per cent. realty bonds.

L., Providence, R. I.: 1. The cut in freight rates from Boston to the West by the New England roads has been met by reductions on Western lines. I doubt if a freight war is impending. The railroads know by bitter experience that combination pays better than competition. 2. All the terms used in Wall Street are explained in the neat little booklet, called "The Story of Wall Street," published by Ralph A. Belknap, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York. A copy will be sent you if you will inclose six cents for postage and address Mr. Belknap at 66 Wall Street, New York City, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Beginner, Toledo, O.: 1. You say you like to speculate and are willing to take your chances in Wall Street, but don't know how. I advise you to try a few shares of some stock in which you have confidence, and gradually learn by experience how Wall Street operations are carried on. You will be interested in a market letter and circular of information, concerning speculation in small lots, published by John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City. If you will write to the firm for their market letter and "Odd Lot Circular B," they will be sent you promptly without charge if you will mention Jas-

per. 2. There is every evidence that the independent steel and iron concerns are cutting prices and endeavoring to get all the business they can. I hear that the steel trust is also making concessions, though this is publicly denied.

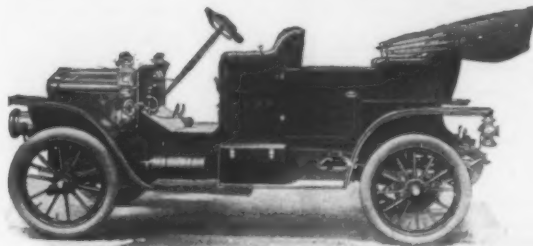
C., Washington, D. C.: 1. I would leave the Conlaga Aladdin Oil Co. stock and everything of that kind for some one else to buy. Wall Street securities offer you the best opportunities if you want to speculate. 2. Among the low-priced dividend-payers are Ontario and Western around 46, American Malt pref. around 50, and Can. pref. around 70. With \$200 you could buy ten shares of any low-priced stock on a margin, paying interest for the amount your broker advances and receiving any dividends paid on your shares. **J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.,** members of the New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of small or fractional lots, and would be glad to send you their "Circular A-22," which is of interest, and the latest editions of their Railroad and Industrial Records, which you might study with profit. Write them and mention Jasper, and you will receive the documents without charge.

(Continued on page 214.)

A Wide-awake Indiana City.

OVER three hundred business men in South Bend, Ind., have joined in the organization of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce, with a view to pushing all endeavors for a bigger, better, and busier South Bend. Merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and other business men are included in the membership, which will probably reach five hundred before the end of the year. The directors are Fred A. Bryan, W. O. Davies, J. P. McGill, George A. Robertson, Myron Campbell, John A. Hibberd, D. L. Guilfoyle, F. A. Miller, L. P. Hardy, William Happ, Otto C. Bastian, Max Livingston, S. D. Rider, and George B. Pulfer. These directors have elected the following officers for one year from January 1st, 1909: President, F. A. Miller, editor of the South Bend Tribune; first vice-president, L. P. Hardy, president of the L. P. Hardy Printing Company; second vice-president, William Happ, a prominent real-estate and insurance man; treasurer, Myron Campbell, cashier of the South

The Advantages of the WHITE STEAM CAR



The White Steamer possesses so many points of superiority over other types of automobiles that any one who purchases a car without first investigating the White is acting with only a partial understanding of the present-day attainments in the construction of automobiles. The principal advantages of the White may be summarized as follows:

- All variations of speed are obtained without the shifting of gears.
- The speed of the car responds instantly to the throttle.
- It is free from vibration.
- It is noiseless.
- It is smokeless and odorless.
- The engine can never be "stalled."
- It starts from the seat—no "cranking."
- It is easiest on tires.
- The power is transmitted without the use of a friction clutch.
- It is unequaled for hill-climbing.
- It is the simplest car to operate.
- It is the safest for the passengers as well as for other users of the highway.

We can meet the requirements of almost every pocket-book with either our 20 horse-power car at \$2000 (shown above), or our 40 horse-power car at \$4000.

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NEW YORK CITY, Broadway at 62d St.
BOSTON, 320 Newbury St.
PHILADELPHIA, 629-33 North Broad St.
PITTSBURG, 138-148 Beatty St.

CLEVELAND, 407 Rockwell Ave.
CHICAGO, 240 Michigan Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, Market St. at Van Ness Ave.
ATLANTA, 120-122 Marietta St.

Bend National Bank. The directors are endeavoring to secure a first-class and experienced man for secretary at a good salary. The association expects to take a strictly non-political interest in city affairs, to secure industries, to beautify the city, to adopt measures for an increase of retail and wholesale trade, and to do all it can in a general way to foster the interests of South Bend. Politics is absolutely barred from the organization. It is entirely non-partisan and only for the best interest of South Bend.

How To Furnish a Home.

CREDIT must be given to the famous Larkin Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., for originating a new idea to enable any one to furnish a home without expense. Think of a ten-dollar white enameled bed without cost! The Larkin products include over two hundred and fifty daily necessities of the family. Thousands have availed themselves of the Larkin offer and have been delighted. Any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who is interested in furnishing a home should write to the Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for "Catalogue No. 103," explaining the Larkin idea. It will be sent without charge if you will state that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Relaxation

comes to the nerves and brain when the steamer turns south outside the Hook and the horizon overflows with the great glorious sea. Ample deck spaces, saloons, smoking room and comfortable cabins make a steamer trip the only way to start a winter vacation. The

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only direct water route, offers all this and more.

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CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

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"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

There are dozens of different Shaving Sticks on the market but Williams' towers above them all like a giant among pygmies.

May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.

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PRACTICAL COURT REPORTERS
at your home and in our schools. Our graduates reported speeches of both of the leading candidates in the recent presidential campaign. One of our graduates holds the GOLD MEDAL in the last world's championship contest.

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HOTEL SAVOY
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WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the mail order line. Large profits. Small capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn statements.

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SYNDICATE PLAN of Real Estate Investment. Syndicate now forming, block New York City lots. Absolute security. Syndicate profits. Shares limited, \$100. Particulars, SWAN BROWN CO., Dept. S., 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your Ideas! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. \$8,500 offered for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patent Obtained or Fee Returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Chandler & Chandler, Patent Attys., 913 F St., Washington, D. C.

TRAVEL
TEN LIMITED. conducted parties to **EUROPE** in April, May, June, July. Everything First Class. "Old World Tourist Guide" Free. **DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N. Y. (30th Year)**

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GREIDER'S BOOK ON POULTRY. Only 10c., postpaid. Tells about Pure Bred Poultry; illustrates sixty varieties; prices low. Contains fifteen beautiful chromos; perfect guide. Greider's Germicide kills lice. B. H. Greider, Rheims, Pa.

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MAGIC POCKET TRICK FREE
Catalog included, send 4c. stamp.
CO., Dept. 21, 270 W. 38th St., New York.

EYE-GLASS "fogging" is dangerous, rendering wearer momentarily blind, helpless and subject to accident. Crystal Lens Cream polishes beautifully and prevents "fogging." Winter's supply, (1 tube) 25 cts. Cheap accident insurance. Jno. R. Gage, 1830 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.

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Rev. W. H. PRICE, Newport, N. Y.

\$100 MONTHLY earned by intelligent people. Stamp for interesting circular. L. Brinkley, Suffolk, Va.

Growth of Fountain Pen Business.

A NEW WATERMAN PLANT IN CANADA.
THAT the fountain pen is fast growing in general favor is evident in its increasing production in this and other countries. The L. E. Waterman Company, who for the past quarter century has supplied the markets with its well-known make, is largely responsible for the perfection of this most convenient of modern writing instruments. The business of this company is now one of the leading industries of the United States, with an enormous distribution throughout the entire world. One must travel in the most remote corners of the country not to be confronted with this firm's well-known agency signs, or, when reading the current news and monthly magazines, not to be overtaken by the interesting, educational advertising sent out from headquarters, at the well-known "Pen Corner," in New York.

Their large gold-pen factory is located in New York City, and extensive rubber factories at Seymour, Conn. Thousands of dollars' worth of gold bullion is purchased from the United States Assay Office in the course of a year, to be converted into pen points. The rubber used is purchased from the forests of Peru, the grade used being the Beni-Bolivian Para. Hundreds of tons are made into fountain pens every year.

Iridium, the hardest known metal, is imported from Russia, where it is mined in the Ural Mountains. It generally costs about \$1,500 a pound, and is used on the points of the gold pens to preserve them.

The Waterman factories produce in a single year fountain pens to a value of over two and a half million dollars.

The company's business in Canada has increased to such an extent in recent years, that it became necessary for this American firm to construct an extensive plant in that country.

The large, new factory at St. Lambert, ten miles from Montreal, was officially opened on February 12th, on which day the L. E. Waterman Company announced its quarter-centennial anniversary of the business, patents having been first taken out on February 12th, 1884.

The new Canadian plant is of concrete construction, contains 31,000 square feet of floor space, and is fitted throughout with modern machinery of a special type.

On the opening day of the Canadian factory about five thousand guests were invited to inspect the plant, and heartily joined in welcoming this new industry within the borders of Canada.

It is learned that the plant will soon be taxed to its capacity in fulfilling the demands of the Dominion.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DR. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, one of the most famous surgeons in America, first successful operator for appendicitis, at Savannah, Ga., February 22d, aged 59.

Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, of Russia, uncle of the Czar, at St. Petersburg, Russia, February 17th, aged 62.

Geronimo, the noted chief of the Apache Indians, lifelong enemy to the white man, twenty-two years a captive of the United States, at Lawton, Okla., February 17th, aged 86.



INAUGURAL COURT OF HONOR.

IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE THE NEW PRESIDENT SITS TO REVIEW THE TROOPS ON PARADE.—Harris & Ewing.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN ARE BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Let 'em come while the



Karo

lasts. You can't set a limit to a griddle cake appetite when Karo is on the table.

The best syrup for every purpose.
In air-tight tins: 10c, 25c, 50c.

A book of recipes for cooking and candy-making sent free on request.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
New York



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 213.)

Beginner, Fulton, Ky.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read my headline.

B., Orangeburg, S. C.: I do not advise the purchase of the wireless telephone stock. There are no foundation patents on wireless transmission.

C., Indianapolis: I know of no list of the principal stockholders of our railroads that has been published, excepting one that was very incomplete.

R., Union City, Ga.: I deal only with Wall Street securities and therefore cannot advise you, but would suggest that you communicate with their references.

H., Newark, N. J.: The exchange seems to be desirable, as the K. and C. P. R. 6 per cent. first refunding gold bonds are secured by a direct lien on an important part of the Mo. P.

V., Pontiac, Mich.: I deal only with Wall Street securities and cannot advise regarding the experimental industrial to which you refer. You might ask for references and make your own investigations.

J., Cleveland: 1. The information regarding the bond quotations will be sent you if you will write to the Bond Dept., Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York. 2. Wisconsin Central common looks attractive on recessions.

S., Milwaukee: 1. The drop in American Ice Securities from the high figures of the past was due mainly to the discontinuance of dividends. 2. Dividends were not paid last year. 3. \$100. 4. There is only one kind of stock. 5. Yes. 6. American Malt pref., Distillers, Can pref., Union Bag and Paper pref., are all dividend payers.

R., Fulton, Mo.: 1. Rock Island, and especially the pref., ought to do better with a good crop year. Dividends on the pref. are not in sight, but ought to be earned as business improves. 2. Iowa Central has been advanced somewhat by manipulative tactics. A speculative element is in control, and may put the stock up for the purpose of selling.

R., Peoria, Ill.: 1. Hudson Companies 6 per cent. gold notes are not regarded as a gilt-edged investment. The value of the Manhattan bonds to which you refer has yet to be demonstrated. 2. It looks to me as if a speculative element had something to do with the rise in People's Gas. Public utility securities in our great cities are not regarded with as high favor as formerly. 3. Glad you have profited by my suggestion. I have similar letters from many other readers.

R., Newcastle, Pa.: 1. Amalgamated, paying 2 per cent., has been selling high, but with better conditions dividends will be increased. If one can buy on the present decline and follow the market down, I believe he will profit. The margin ought to be 25 points to insure safety. 2. The break in the steel market is exactly what I foreshadowed. How far it will go I cannot tell. I had rather buy steel trust common than Republic common. Republic pref. would be better.

M. C., Connelville, Pa.: 1. At present Int. Steam Pump looks better than Pressed Steel Car common. With a revival of business, the former will do better. It's last showing was very bad, and it looks as if insiders were depressing it to pick it up. They are not above speculating in their own securities. 2. I think well of Southern pref. It ought to be on a dividend basis if the crop outlook is satisfactory. 3. Rock Island pref. on recessions can be bought. 4. I cannot advise on unlisted mining stocks.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1909.

JASPER.

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FOR ALL FORMS OF
HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA
Write for a Free Trial Box.
The DR. WHITEHALL MEGGRIMINE CO.,
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The Universal Cabinet
For Everybody. For Everything.
It's a systematizer. It saves time and trouble. Drawers 8 x 3 x 2 1/2 inches. Two Removable Partitions. Polished Brass Drawer Pulls and Card Holders. Polished Oak finish.
Cabinet with 10 Drawers \$3; 25 Drawers \$6; 50 Drawers \$10; 100 Drawers \$18. Sample Drawer, transportation prepaid, 15 cts.
THE AMERICAN FURNITURE & MFG. CO.,
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AGENTS THE MATHEWS SAFETY RAZOR
boxed with a stropper for \$1.00
sharpening dull blades,
Special Prices to Our Agents.



Biggest winner you ever saw. One agent sold 36 the first afternoon out. Best grade of steel, highly nickel-plated, with solid handle. Absolutely guaranteed. Saves throwing away old blades. Write for our agents' FREE OUTFIT OFFER. We show you how to make \$3 to \$10 a day without experience. Write today.
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ASTHMA I want to tell all who are afflicted with Asthma, what cured me after 46 years of suffering.
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COINS I pay from \$1 to \$500 for thousands of rare coins, stamps and paper money to 1864. Send stamp for illustrated circular, get posted and make money quickly.
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The ladies of Paris—famous for their perfect figures, use a half million packages of DALLOFF TEA each year to attain and keep their beautiful and slender figures. If you are stout or fleshy, one or two cups a day will work wonders in reducing your flesh. Price per package \$5.00, express prepaid. Sample and testimonials FREE on request.

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Note.—There are other preparations with names similar to Dalloff Tea. Remember the name and take no other.

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THE IMPROVED
**BOSTON
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The Name is stamped
on every loop—Be sure it's
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THE
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LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—
NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR
UNFASTENS
Worn All Over The World
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton
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American Wines

There is nothing to
conceal in its produc-
tion. It is Pure Grape
Juice, fermented and
aged to exact perfec-
tion for healthfulness,
possessing the beau-
tiful and flavor that
connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six Ameri-
can Champagnes
exhibited at the
Paris exposition of
1900, the GREAT
WESTERN was
the only one that
received a GOLD
MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY
WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine
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Three Concerts Daily by Superior Boston Orchestra
300 Rooms and 150 Baths
Stop-overs allowed on all round trip tickets going or re-
turning. Send 3 cents for actual postage on magnificent
souvenir book. Harvey & Wenzel, Managing Directors
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"NESTOR" "IMPORTED" "ROYAL NESTOR"
Green Label, 25c. 40c. Blue Label, 15c.


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"The Original Egyptian"

**HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS**

Bear the script name of
Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers





FOOLISHNESS



NOT A MIND READER.

"John, do you love me?"
"Yes."
"Do you adore me?"
"I s'pose."
"Will you always love me?"
"Ye— here, woman what have you
been and gone and ordered to be sent
home now?"

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Autos from \$510 to \$850.

AS WAS predicted long ago, autos
are at last falling within the reach
of those who have not too much money
to spend. It was so with the bicycle,
and it is so with the auto. Think of a
fine motor vehicle, high wheeled, prettier
than any buggy, with a speed of thirty
miles an hour, for \$510! Think of a
double-seated, fine auto-car, four cylin-
ders, and from twenty-eight to thirty-
two horse-power, all in red leather, at
\$850, when the first machines of this
kind were sold abroad at from \$4,000 to
\$10,000! Any reader of LESLIE'S
WEEKLY who wants an auto should
write to W. H. McIntyre Company,
Department 71, Auburn, Ind., and ask
for their big 1909 catalogue, comprising
their line of motor vehicles. It will be
sent without charge if you mention LES-
LIE'S WEEKLY.

**More Than
Soda Crackers**

When you eat Uneeda Biscuit
you taste something delightfully
different from common soda
crackers.

The difference begins with bet-
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the greatest, cleanest bakeries in
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Uneeda Biscuit.

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preserved for you by the only
package in the world that effec-
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Now ready, 1908 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and
illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

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Transient and Family Hotel, Fireproof, 200 Rooms;
100 Baths; a well kept Hotel, quiet, yet
close to Broadway.

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BEST ROOM VALUES IN NEW YORK

Single rooms, free baths, \$1 and \$1.50; Rooms with bath,
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M. F. MEEHAN, Proprietor



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No. 43

T. J. Meehan
Secretary.

Collars and Cuffs

"BARKER BRAND"

MADE OF LINEN

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SIZES



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One Dollar, Postpaid

JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue - - - New York City



The Land of the Blue Ribbon

America's leadership in the march of progress has now become something more than a mere patriotic belief.

It has not only been conceded, but has been proclaimed in trumpet tones by a congress of the nations of the world.

National pre-eminence has found equal expression and appreciation in international preference for



Cross of Honor

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

Sales both at home and abroad have indicated this preference before; but today it stands conclusively proven by the cross of honor and medals illustrated on this page—trophies of a competition which marks an epoch in the history of brewing.

By these decorations, and by the diploma which accompanied them, the International Pure Food and Hygienic Exposition at Antwerp declares Pabst Blue Ribbon to be absolutely the finest of the world's brews—the peer of all beers in purity, nutritive properties and general excellence.

The true significance of this award lies not alone in the fact that famous American and European beers were entered in the competition, but that Pabst Blue Ribbon was the *only* beer that successfully withstood *all* the prescribed tests.

Other beers deteriorated; they changed color, or lost their taste. Pabst Blue Ribbon alone showed a perfect score, and thus proved itself veritably the one real "Beer of Quality."

This award is no surprise to those who know Pabst; but it is worth pondering by those who drink other beers, or none.

The perfection of Pabst Blue Ribbon is the logical result of a lifetime devoted to the attainment of perfection in brewing.

Pabst Blue Ribbon is a nutritious beer because it contains *all* of the food portion of the barley grains—a result of the Pabst eight day *natural* malting process.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is an invigorating beer because it contains the tonic properties of the choicest hops.

Pabst Blue Ribbon is a pure beer because it is made under perfect conditions of care and cleanliness.

Pabst Blue Ribbon is the ideal home beverage because it contains a very small percentage (3 7-10 per cent.) of alcohol. It is truly a temperate drink, invigorating and healthful.



Made by Pabst at Milwaukee
and Bottled Only at the Brewery